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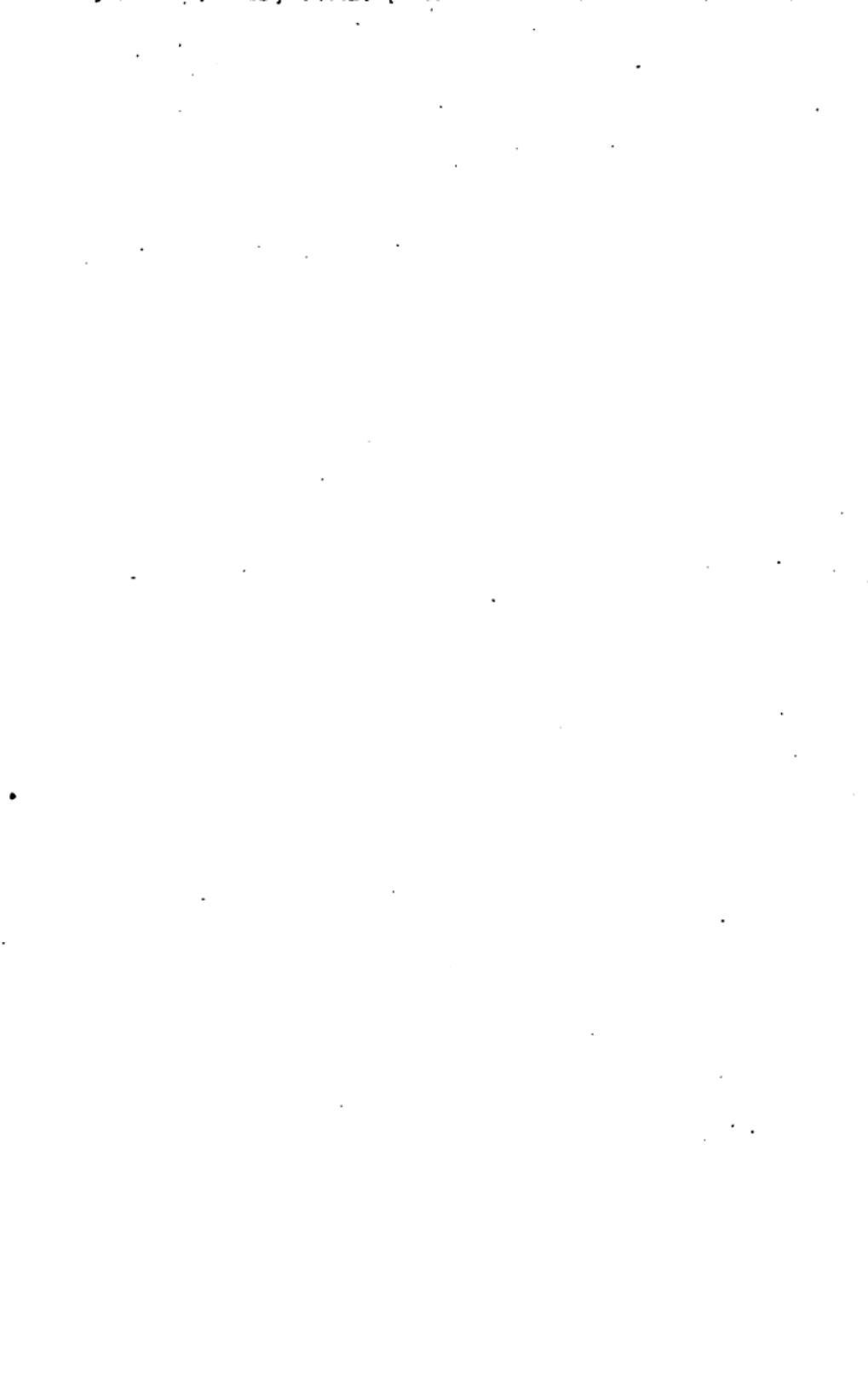
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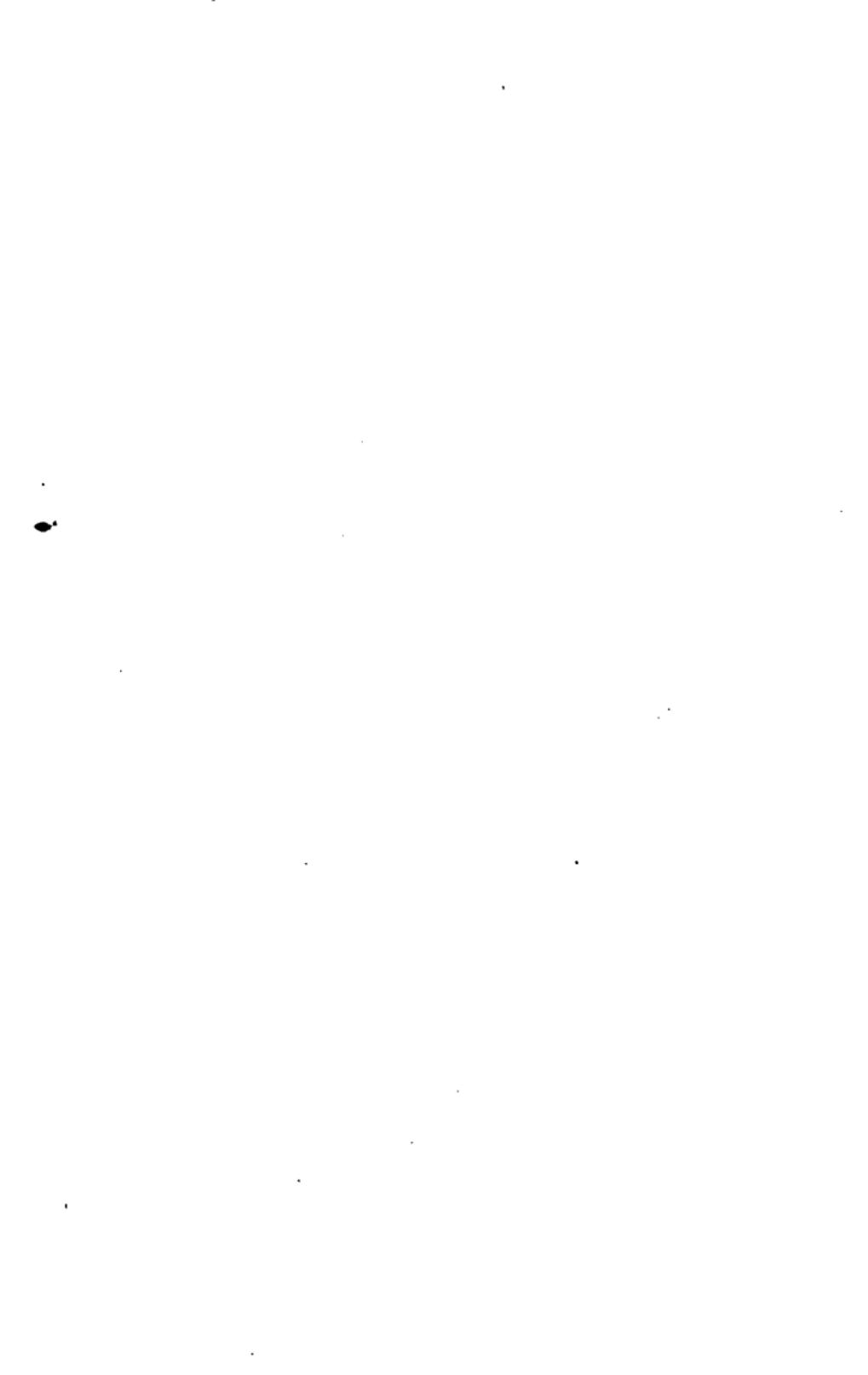
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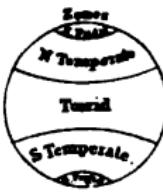


Diagram of Earth

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ALSO, A VARIETY OF TABLES,

*In which the principal Mountains, Islands, Lakes, and Rivers, are classified and compared:*

WITH

AN OUTLINE OF ASTRONOMY,

And various Exercises on Maps.

BY

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

THIRD EDITION.



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1845.

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**ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.**

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## PREFACE.

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The following Text Book is the *Second* of a series, and is designed, either as an introduction to the "Treatise on Modern Geography," recently published by the Christian Brothers, or as a course complete in itself, for the use of those whose circumstances may allow them to devote but a small portion of their time to the study of Geography. It contains, in a concise and systematic form, the leading characteristics of every country on the globe; also, a variety of tables, in which the principal mountains, islands, lakes, and rivers, are classified and compared; with an outline of astronomy, and various exercises on maps. The description of Ireland and Great Britain occupies one-third of the space devoted to Europe; and other countries are treated of to an extent commensurate with their relative importance.

The arrangement will be found to accord with the most approved system of teaching geography now in popular use. It is based on the principle, that to acquire a knowledge of this important science, the *position* of places must be well fixed in the mind; and that this knowledge is most effectually, as well as most rationally attained, by a systematic study of maps, accompanied by such incidental information as will enable the learner to form a just conception of what is most remarkable in each locality.

A principal feature, therefore, of the work is, *its perfect adaptation to the tracing of maps*; the relative position, or bearing of each place, being not only pointed out in the text, but the places themselves, for the most part, being enumerated in their natural order from north to south; while the facts and circumstances, by which the enumeration is accompanied, cannot fail to make this exercise both instructive and interesting. The propriety of connecting the study of maps with that of the text is apparent; it is the natural mode of proceeding—what a person in a foreign country desirous of knowing its geography would do;—he visits each locality to inform himself of its position, extent, and general appearance; but he must have recourse to his *guide* for facts, descriptions, &c.

It may be observed, that the subject of each paragraph is specified at its commencement, an arrangement which affords a facility in forming an appropriate question upon it; and thus the space, which would be consumed by the catechetical form, or by the modern practice of appending interrogatories at the close of each section, is made available for communicating much useful and important information.

A word as to the *method of teaching*. The portion of the work printed in *large type* is intended as a First Course for beginners; and it is recommended that no pupil be advanced to a new lesson until he is able, without the aid of his book, to point out on the map all the places mentioned in that which he is learning. In a Second Course, the articles in small type, and even the notes, should be carefully read, and made, together with the portion previously learned, the subject of frequent examinations. It will contribute much towards stimulating the pupils to exertion to institute occasional competitions, by placing one class against another, and allowing them to interrogate each other alternately, the defaulters being marked as such, and the successful party promoted or otherwise distinguished. The beneficial effects of such an exercise are sufficiently obvious: the relative powers of the competitors are ascertained—emulation is excited—industry promoted, and the labour of the instructor considerably diminished.

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## OUTLINE OF ASTRONOMY.

**ASTRONOMY\*** is that science which explains the nature and motions of the heavenly bodies. By its aid have been discovered not only the figure and magnitude of the earth, but also the unerring laws by which it is governed. A short view of the principles of **Astronomy** is therefore prefixed to this little work, as an appropriate introduction to the study of **Geography**.

*The Solar System†* consists of the sun in the centre; eleven Primary Planets; eighteen Secondary Planets; and an unknown number of Comets.

*The Primary Planets* revolve round the sun at unequal distances; their names are, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, or Herschel. Mercury and Venus being within the orbit of the earth, are called *inferior* or *interior* planets; the others being without the earth's orbit, are termed *superior* or *exterior* planets.

The following table exhibits the respective distance, magnitude, &c., of the primary planets.

Names.	Dist. from Sun in miles.	Period. d. h.	Rev.	Velocity in mil. per m.	Diam. in miles.	Rotation on Axis; d. h. m.
Sun					882,000	25 14 8
Mercury	37		87 23	1,796	3,900	1 0 5
Venus	68		224 16	1,334	7,800	0 23 21
Earth	95		365 6	1,133	7,912	0 23 56
Mars	144		686 23	905	4,200	1 0 39
Vesta	225	Millions.	1,326 4	905	238	.. .. ..
Juno	250		1,592 23	905	1,425	1 3, probably
Ceres	262		1,811 12	693	162	.. .. ..
Pallas	263		1,681 11	693	110	.. .. ..
Jupiter	490		4,332 14	490	87,000	0 9 56
Saturn	900		10,759 2	363	79,000	0 10 16
Uranus	1,800		30,686 0	255	35,112	.. .. ..

*Mercury* and *Venus*, when viewed through a telescope, present phases like those of the moon. *Mercury* can never be seen except immediately after sunset, or a little before sunrise. *Venus*, as seen from the earth, is the most beautiful of all the planets. When west of the sun, she rises before him, and is then called the *morning star*. When east of the sun, she sets after him, and is called the *evening star*. When either of these planets comes directly between the earth and the sun, it causes the appearance of a dark spot upon the sun's disk, which appearance is called a *transit*. *Mars* is distinguished by his red, fiery appearance. *Vesta*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, and *Pallas*, are between Mars and Jupiter.

\* *Astronomy* is derived from the Greek, *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law.

† *The Solar System* is so called from the Latin, *sol*, the sun.

Ceres and Pallas are remarkable for their large, dense atmospheres; Pallas and Juno, for the great eccentricities of their orbits. *Jupiter* appears to be the largest and, next to *Venus*, the most brilliant of the planets. The rings of *Saturn*, viewed through a telescope, present a very singular appearance. *Uranus* is seldom visible to the naked eye, on account of its great distance from the earth. His moons revolve from east to west, though all the other planets revolve from west to east.

*The Secondary Planets*, or moons, are those which revolve round the primary. One revolves round the earth, four round Jupiter, seven round Saturn, and six round Uranus. The time a planet takes to perform its revolution round the sun, is called its *year*, and the time of its motion on its axis, its *day*. The orbits of the planets are elliptical.

*The Earth* has such an inclined position, that its axis makes with the perpendicular to the plane of its orbit an angle of  $23^{\circ} 28'$ . It keeps always the same oblique direction throughout its annual course; so that the north pole is turned towards the sun during one half of the year, and the south pole during the other half; hence the four successive seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. (*See Frontispiece*).

*The roundness* of the earth may be proved: 1st; From the appearance of a ship at sea, either approaching to, or receding from, an observer on shore. In the former case she seems to rise out of the water, and in the latter to sink beneath it. 2d; Several navigators have sailed round the globe. 3d; In eclipses of the moon, the shadow of the earth on that planet appears always round. 4th, All the appearances of the heavens, both on land and sea, attest that the earth is a globe.

*The Moon* is 240,000 miles from the earth, and moves in its orbit round that planet at the rate of 38 miles per minute. It has three motions: one round the earth, in about four weeks, which causes the moon's apparent increase and decrease, and produces the eclipses of the sun and moon; another round its own axis in the same time; and a third round the sun along with the earth in a year. The tides arise from the joint attraction of the sun and moon; but chiefly from that of the moon.

*Comets* are luminous bodies, or a kind of planets, which move round the sun in very eccentric orbits. The number of comets belonging to the solar system has not been ascertained, but the paths of 130 have been determined with tolerable precision, while the periodical return of three has been found to agree exactly with the calculation.

*The Fixed Stars* are wholly unconnected with the solar system, and are considered by astronomers as so many suns; each the centre of a system like our own, and communicating light and heat to remote worlds.

## INTRODUCTION.

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### *Geographical Definitions.*

GEOG'RAPHY is a description of the earth and its productions.\*

The *fig'ure* of the earth is nearly that of a globe or sphere.

The *diam'eter* of the earth, or its measure through the centre, is about 7,912 miles.

The *circum'ference* of the earth, or its measure round on its surface, is nearly 25,000 miles.

The *ax'is* of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south, the extreme points of which are called the *poles*.

*Merid'ians* are great circles passing through the poles : any one of these circles divides the earth into two equal parts, called *hemispheres*.

The *equa'tor* is a great circle, which divides the globe into the *northern* and *southern* hemispheres.

The *eclip'tic* is a great circle, which corresponds with the path in which the sun appears to pass in the heavens.

*Par'allels of lat'itude* are less circles, drawn round the globe parallel to the equator ; four of them—the two *tropics* and the two *polar circles*—mark the boundaries of the *zones*.

There are five zones ; one *torrid*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid*.†

---

\* Geography is compounded of two Greek words, *ge*, the earth, and *graphe*, a description ; and *diameter*, of *dia*, through, and *metron*, a measure. *Circumference* is derived from the Latin *circum*, around, and *fero*, I carry. *Hemisphere* means half a sphere.

† The *torrid zone* is between the tropics ; the *temperate zones* are between the tropics and the polar circles ; and the *frigid zones* are between the polar circles and the poles.

A *climate* is a portion of the earth's surface, bounded by two parallels of latitude, and of such breadth, that the length of the day in one parallel exceeds that in the other by half an hour, from the equator to the polar circles.

A *map* is the representation of the whole earth, or of any part of it, on a flat surface. The top of the map is usually the *north*, the bottom the *south*, the right hand side the *east*, and the left hand side the *west*.\*

*Latitude*† is the distance of a place north or south from the equator. *Longitude* is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

The *earth* has *two motions*; one round its own axis in 24 hours, the other round the sun in a year: the former produces the succession of *day* and *night*, the latter, the change of the *seasons*.

---

## THE WORLD.

### *Natural Divisions of the Earth's Surface.*

The surface of the earth is estimated at 198 millions of square miles, and is divided into *land* and *water*.

The *principal divisions of land* are, continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and capes or promontories.

A *con'tinent*‡ is the largest division of land, and contains many countries; as the *Old World*.

An *isl'and* is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water; as *Ire'land*.

---

\* The *four cardinal points* of the horizon are, the north, south, east, and west. The direction in which the sun is each day at noon, is the *south*; the point opposite the south is the *north*: when turned towards the north, the *east* is at the right, and the *west* at the left.

+ *Latitude* is derived from *latitudo*, breadth; and *longitude*, from *longitudo*, length. The *first meridian* for these countries is that which passes through the royal observatory of Greenwich, near London; but geographers of other nations measure the degrees of longitude from meridians drawn through places in their own country, which they call the *first meridian*.

‡ *Continent* is derived from *con*, together, and *teneo*, I hold; *peninsula*, from *nunc*, almost, and *insula*, an island; *cape*, from *caput*, a head; *promontor* ‐, and *mons*, a mountain.

A *penin'sula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water ; as *Spain* and *Por'tugal*.

An *isth'mus* is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger portions of land together ; as the *Isth'mus of Da'rien*.

A *cape* is a point of land jutting into the sea ; as the *Cape of Good Hope* : if high or mountainous, it is called a *prom'ontory*.

A *coast* or *shore* is land bordering on the sea ; as the *Coast of Guin'ea*.

The *principal divisions of water* are, oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, bays, straits, channels, rivers, and harbours or havens.

An *ocean* is the largest division of salt water, and is said to resemble a continent ; as the *Atlan'tic*.

A *sea* is a smaller collection of salt water than an ocean, and rather confined by land ; as the *Bal'tic*.

A *lake* is a portion of water entirely surrounded by land, and thus resembles an island ; as *Lake Supe'rior*.

A *gulf* is a portion of the sea almost surrounded by land ; as the *Gulf of Mex'ico*.

A *bay* is an inland portion of the sea with a wider opening than a gulf ; as the *Bay of Bis'cay*.

A *strait* is a narrow passage connecting two seas, and is not unlike an isthmus ; as the *Straits of Do'ver*.\*

A *chan'nel* is a passage longer and broader than a strait ; as the *Eng'lish Channel*.

A *riv'er* is a current of fresh water, rising in the land, and flowing into the sea ; as the *Nile*.

A *har'bour* or *ha'ven* is a small gulf or bay ; as *Cork Harbour*, *Mil'ford Haven*.

\* When a strait is so shallow that it may be fathomed, it is called a *sound*.

+ The terms *road*, *port*, and *creek*, are also applied to small portions of the sea.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE EARTH.

There are two vast continents; the *eastern* and *western*.

The *eastern continent* comprises Eu'rope, A'sia, and Af'rica, and is called the *Old World*.

The *western continent* is divided into *North* and *South Amer'ica*, and is called the *New World*.

*Ocean'ica* comprises the numerous islands scattered over the great ocean, which extends from the south-eastern shores of Asia to the western coast of America.

There are five great oceans; the *Pacif'ic*, *Atlan'tic*, *In'dian*, *North'ern* and *South'ern*.

The *Pacific* lies between Asia and America, and is about 10,000 miles across.

The *Atlantic* is bounded by Europe and Africa on one side, and by North and South America on the other, and is about 3,000 miles wide.

The *Indian Ocean* lies south of Asia, and east of Africa, and is about 5,000 miles broad.

The *Northern Ocean* lies round the north pole, and the *Southern Ocean* round the south pole.\*

The *population* of the earth is estimated at nearly 900 millions.†

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Old World, or Eastern Continent contains.....	31,000,000	810,000,000
New World, or Western Continent,.....	17,000,000	47,000,000
Maritime World, or Oceanica,.....	8,000,000	20,000,000
Total land area and population of the globe,.....	56,000,000	877,000,000
		<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Pacific Ocean,.....		50,000,000
Southern Ocean,.....		30,000,000
Atlantic Ocean,.....		25,000,000
Indian Ocean,.....		17,000,000
Northern Ocean,.....		5,800,000
The Inland Seas,.....		14,400,000
Total extent of water on the globe,.....		142,000,000

\* Estimated extent of the land and water on the globe.

+ Of this number about 200 millions profess the Catholic religion; 100 millions are Christians of various other denominations; 100 millions, Mahometans; and 5 millions, Jews. The remainder are Pagans.

## EUROPE.

### *General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Atlantic; S., the Mediterranean Sea; and E., the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and Asia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Europe, from the North Cape in Lap'land, to Cape Matapan' in Greece, is 2,400 miles; and its breadth, from Cape la Hogue in France, to the river Don in Rus'sia, 2,200 miles.

#### COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.*	Chief Towns.	Population.
<i>Western Countries.</i>				
1 Ire'land	31,874	8,175,000	Dub'lin	232,726
2 Eng'land	57,960	15,911,000	Lon'don	1,870,000
3 Scot'land	30,000	2,628,000	Ed'inburgh	133,692
<i>Northern Countries.</i>				
4 Den'mark	22,000	2,025,000	Copenha'gen	119,292
5 Nor'way	120,000	930,000	Christia'nia	20,600
6 Swe'den	170,000	2,970,000	Stock'holm	80,000
7 Rus'sia	1,650,000	56,000,000	Pe'tersburg	468,625
<i>Countries in the Middle.</i>				
8 Po'land	300,000	15,000,000	War'saw	150,000
9 Prus'sia,	106,500	14,000,000	Berlin'	265,000
10 Aus'tria,	260,000	33,630,000	Vien'na	330,000
11 Ger'many	184,000	34,400,000	Frank'fort	60,000
12 Hol'land	12,150	2,611,000	Am'sterdam	217,000
13 Bel'gium	12,000	4,155,000	Brus'sels	80,000
14 France	204,000	33,540,000	Par'is	900,000
15 Switz'erland	15,250	2,000,000	Berne	21,000
<i>Southern Countries.</i>				
16 Spain	230,000	13,958,000	Madrid'	201,000
17 Por'tugal,	36,500	4,000,000	Lis'bon	260,000
18 It'aly	118,700	20,850,000	Rome	177,000
19 Tur'key	183,000	9,000,000	Constantino'ple	400,000
20 Greece	18,600	811,000	Ath'ens	12,000

\* The population of Europe is estimated at 240 millions, which is considerably less than the sum of this column, the population of Poland and part of that of Germany and Italy, being included in the population of other European states. The total area of Europe is 3,762,534 square miles.

**ISLANDS.**—*Great Brit'ain, Ire'land, Ice'land, and the Azores',* in the Atlantic; *Zea'land, Fu'nen, and Laa'land,* in the Cat'tegat; *O'land, Goth'land, and Oe'sel,* in the Baltic; *Major'ca, Minor'ca, Iv'iça, Cor'sica, Sardin'ia, Si'cily, Mal'ta, Can'dia,* and the *Io'nian Isles,* in the Mediterranean.

**PENINSULAS.**—*Spain and Por'tugal; Jut'land,* in Denmark; *More'a,* in Greece; and *Crime'a,* in the south of Russia.

**ISTHMUSES.**—*Cor'inth,* joining the Morea to Greece; and *Per'ekop,* joining the Crimea to Russia.

**CAPES.**—The *North Cape,* in Lapland; *Naze,* in Norway; *Skaw,* in Denmark; *Land's-end,* in England; *Cape Clear* in Ireland; *Cape la Hogue,* in France; *Capes Or'tegal and Finisterre',* in Spain; *Cape St. Vin'cent,* in Portugal; *Cape Spartiven'to,* in Italy; and *Cape Matapan',* in Greece.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Dov'refeld Mountains,* between Norway and Sweden; *Pyrenees',* between France and Spain; *Alps,* on the north of Italy; *Ap'ennines,* in Italy; *Carpa'thian Mountains,* in Hungary; *Hæ'mus Mountains,* in Turkey; and the *U'ral Mountains,* between Europe and Asia.

**SEAS.**—The *White Sea, Bal'tic Sea, and Ger'man Ocean,* in the north; the *Irish Sea and English Chan-nel,* on the west; the *Mediterra'nean, Archipel'ago, Black Sea, and Sea of Az'oph,* on the south.

**LAKES.**—*Lado'ga and One'ga,* in Russia; *Wen'ner and Wet'ter,* in Sweden; *Win'dermere,* in England; *Lough Neagh,* in Ireland; and *Gene'va and Con'stance,* in Switzerland.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Gulfs of Both'nia, Fin'land, and Ri'ga,* in the west of Russia; the *Bay of Bis'cay,* west of France; the *Gulf of Ly'ons,* south of France; the *Gulf of Geno'a,* south of Sardinia; and the *Gulf of Ven'ice* Italy and Turkey.

**STRAITS.**—The *Straits of Wai'gatz*, between Russia and No'va Zem'bla; the *Sound*, between Sweden and Zealand; the *Straits of Do'ver*, between France and England; the *Straits of Gibral'tar*, between Spain and Africa; the *Straits of Bonifa'cio*, between Cor'sica and Sardin'ia; the *Straits of Messi'na*, between Italy and Si'cily; and the *Dardanelles'*, joining the Archipel'ago to the Sea of Mar'mora.

**RIVERS.**—The *Dwi'na*, *Dnies'ter*, *Dnie'per*, *Don*, and *Vol'ga*, in Russia; the *Vis'tula*, in Poland and Prussia; the *O'der*, in Prussia; the *Elbe* and *Rhine*, in Germany; the *Thames*, in England; the *Shan'non*, in Ireland; the *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Rhone*, in France; the *Dou'rō*, *Ta'gus*, and *Guadia'na*, in Spain and Portugal; *Guadalquivir* and *E'bro*, in Spain; the *Po* and *Ti'ber*, in Italy; and the *Dan'ube*, in Austria and Turkey.

**Natural Features, &c.**—In proportion to its size, Europe presents a much greater extent of coast than any other of the great divisions of the globe; the length of the coast-line would nearly reach round the earth. About two-thirds of its surface consist of an immense plain; the remainder is occupied by mountains, which principally extend along its western and southern shores. The *climate* in the north is very severe; but in the middle and southern provinces it is extremely mild and pleasant.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is, in general, fertile, yielding all the necessaries, and even most of the luxuries of life. The *minerals* are, chiefly, gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones. The wild *animals* in Europe are few, compared with those in Asia or Africa. The only formidable beasts of prey now found within the limits of this continent are, the bear, wolf, and lynx.

**Religion.**—Christianity prevails throughout Europe, not excepting Turkey, where, though the established religion is Mahometanism, two-thirds of the people are Christians of the Greek Church. The number of Catholics in Europe is computed at 136 millions; of the Greek church, 50 millions; Protestants of all denominations, 45 millions; Jews, 3 millions; Mahometans, 5 millions; and idolaters, 500,000.

**Governments.**—A greater degree of civil liberty is enjoyed in Europe than in any other quarter of the globe, the governments of several of the most important states being limited monarchies.

## ASIA.

*General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Europe, the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Levant', and the Red Sea; S., the Indian Ocean; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Asia, from the Dardanelles' to the Isles of Japan', is 6,000 miles; the breadth, from Cape Sev'ero, in Sibe'ria, to the south of Malac'ca, 5,400 miles.

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
1 Turkey in Asia	450,000	12	Alep'po	250,000
2 Ara'bia	1,000,000	10	Mec'ca	30,000
3 Per'sia	550,000	9	Teheran'	60,000
4 Afghanistan'	450,000	6	Cabul'	60,000
5 Hindostan'	1,280,000	141	Calcut'ta	800,000
6 Eastern Penin'sula	800,000	18	A'va	50,000
7 Chi'na*	1,298,000	249 millions.	Pekin'	1,000,000
8 Tib'et	750,000	5	Las'sa	20,000
9 Chinese' Tar'tary	3,000,000	12	Cash'gar	40,000
10 Independ'ent Tartary	800,000	5	Bokha'ra	150,000
11 Asia'tic Russia	5,354,000	8	Astracan'	50,700
12 Japan'	130,000	25	Jed'do	1,000,000

The total area of Asia is 15,862,000 square miles. The population is variously stated from 440 to 500 millions.

**ISLANDS.**—*Cy'prus*, in the Levant'; *Ceylon'*, south of Hindostan'; *Hai'nan*, in the Chinese Sea; *Formo'sa*, east of China; and the *Japan' Islands*, east of Mantchoo'ria and Core'a.

**PENINSULAS.**—*Malac'ca*, the most southerly part of the continent of Asia; *Core'a*, south-east of Chinese Tartary; and *Kamtschat'ka*, east of Siberia.

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\* The population of China is variously stated from 150 to 362 millions.

**CAPES.**—*Cape Sev'ero*, north of Siberia; *East Cape*, at Bhe'ring's Straits; *Cape Lopat'ka*, south of Kamtschat'ka; *Capes Cambo'dia* and *Roma'nia*, in the Eastern Peninsula; and *Cape Com'orin*, south of Hindostan'.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Alta'ian Mountains*, in Siberia; *Mount Cau'casus*, between the Black and Caspian Seas; *Mount Tau'russ* and *Mount Leb'anon*, in Turkey; and the *Himalay'a Mountains*, north of Hindostan'.

**SEAS.**—The *Levant'*, or eastern part of the Mediterranean; the *Red Sea*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Ara'bian Sea*, between Arabia and Hindostan'; the *Chinese Sea*, south of China; the *Yellow Sea*, between China and Corea; the *Sea of Japan*, between Chinese Tartary and Japan; and the *Sea of Ochotsk'*, between Siberia and Kamtschat'ka.

**LAKES.**—The *Cas'pian Sea*, on the north of Persia; the *Sea of A'ral*, in Independent Tartary; and *Lake Bai'kal*, in the south of Siberia.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Persian Gulf*, between Arabia and Persia; the *Bay of Bengal'*, between Hindostan' and the Eastern Peninsula; the *Gulf of Siam'*, between Malac'ca and Cambo'dia; the *Gulf of Tonquin'*, between China and the Eastern Peninsula; and the *Bay of Nankin'*, on the east of China.

**Straits.**—The *Straits of Babelman'deb*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Straits of Or'mus*, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf; *Palk's Strait*, between Hindostan' and Ceylon'; the *Straits of Malac'ca*, between the Eastern Peninsula and Suma'tra; and *Bhe'ring's Straits*, between Asia and North America.

**RIVERS.**—The *Euphra'tes* and *Ti'gris*, in Turkey; The *In'dus*, *Gan'ges*, and *Brahmapoo'tra*, in Hindostan; the *Irrawa'dy* and *May-keang'*, in the Eastern Peninsula; the *Yang-tsze-keang'* and *Hwang-ho'*, in China; the *Amur'*, in Mantchooria; the *Le'na*, *Yen'isei*, and *O'by*, in Siberia; and the *Si'hon* and *Oxus*, in Independent Tartary.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Asia exhibits the greatest contrasts on the surface of the globe. The central region consists of stupendous mountains and immense table-lands, considered the highest in the world: from these the surface descends in gradual slopes and terraces, intersected by majestic rivers, which appear like seas as they approach the ocean. In a country of such vast extent, the climate must vary considerably: the south, or India, is exceedingly hot; while the north, or Siberia, is the very reverse.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil of Asia is, in general, far superior to that of Europe, producing the most delicious fruits, with the most fragrant and balsamic plants, spices, and gums. There are in the world 1,346 species of quadrupeds; of this number, 422 are found in Asia, though only 288 are peculiar to this continent.

*Religion.*—This division of the globe has been the scene of the most important events recorded in Scripture history. Here man was created, the patriarchs lived, the law was given to Moses, and the redemption of the human race accomplished. The Asiatics are mostly Mahometans or pagans, and among the latter, idolatry exhibits a different form in almost every country. Catholics, however, are numerous, and are daily receiving new accessions to their numbers.

The governments of Asia are almost universally despotic.

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## OCEANICA.

### *General View.*

*Ocean'ica*, or the *watery* world, includes the numerous islands scattered over the great ocean, which extends from the south-eastern shores of Asia to the western coast of America. Population, 20,000,000.

*DIVISIONS.*—Ocean'ica is divided into three distinct portions, viz., the *Indian Archipelago*, or N. Western Oceanica; *Austra'lia*, or S. Western Oceanica; and *Polyne'sia*, or Eastern Oceanica.

The INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO comprises the SUN'DA ISLANDS, namely, *Suma'tra*, *Ja've*, and *Bor'neo*; the MOLUC'CAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, consisting of *Cel'ebes*, *Ce'ram*, and others; and the PHIL'IPPINE ISLANDS,

named from Philip II of Spain, to which country they belong.

AUSTRALIA includes *New Holland*, the largest island in the world; *Van Die'men's Land*, *New Zealand*, *New Guin'ea*, *New Britain*, *New Ireland*, *New Caledo'nia*, *New Heb'rides*, *Sol'omon's Islands*, and *Nor'folk Island*; besides many smaller islands scattered over the intervening seas.

POLYNESIA includes the *Pelew' Islands*, north-west of New Guinea; the *Car'olines*, the *Ladrones'* or *Ma'rian Islands*, the *Sand'wich Islands*, the *Marque'sas*,\* the *Soci'ety Islands*, the *Friendly Islands*,† the *Naviga'tors' Islands*,‡ and numerous others, unconnected with these groups.

MOUNTAINS.—The *O'phir Mountains*, in Sumatra; the *Ge'ta Mountains*, in Java; the *Crys'tal Mountains*, in Bor'neo; the *Blue Mountains*, in New Holland; and the *Eg'mont Mountains*, in New Zealand.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Sun'da*, between Sumatra and Ja'vea; the *Straits of Macas'sar*, between Borneo and Celebes; *Tor'res' Straits*, between New Guinea and New Holland; *Bass' Strait*, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land; and *Cook's Strait*, between the two islands of New Zealand.

RIVERS.—The *Kataun'* and *Indrapu'ra*, in Sumatra; the *Borneo* and *Banjarmas'sing* in Borneo; the *Dar'ling*, *Hast'ings*, *Hawkes'bury*, and *Swan River*, in New Holland; and the *Der'went*, and *Ta'mur*, in Van Diemen's Land.

\* *Marquesas*. The French have lately taken possession of these islands, and have sent Catholic Missionaries to them. The native population is estimated at 50,000.

+ The *Friendly Islands* were so named by Captain Cook, from the friendship which appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers.

‡ The *Navigators' Islands* are so called, because the inhabitants are almost continually on the water; and go not from one village to another on foot, but perform all their journeys in canoes. Their villages are all situated in creeks by the sea-side, and have no pathways from one to another.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Bencoo'len*, in Sumatra; population, 10,000; *Bata'via*, in Java; population, 65,000; *Bor'neo*, in Borneo; population, 10,000; *Manil'la*, a well-built and fortified town in Luzon', the principal island of the Philippines; population, 140,000; *Sydney*, in New Holland; population, 50,000; and *Ho'bart's Town*, in Van Diemen's Land; population, 16,000.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Little, comparatively, is known of the interior of these extensive islands; but as far as Europeans have explored, they have found them to present, in many parts, the most sublime scenery. Fields of sugar-cane, groves of orange-trees, pyramids and amphitheatres of verdure, everywhere beautifully contrast with the almost continually active volcanoes, and the low and marshy alluvial shores. The climates of Oceanica are more varied and delightful than those of any other part of the world.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil is generally very fertile, producing, in the greatest abundance, the luxuries of the most favoured climes. Almost all our domestic animals are scattered over these regions.

*Religion.*—In the far greater number of these islands the natives are idolaters. Christianity has made considerable advances, especially in those islands which have been colonised by the Catholic nations of Europe, or are in their possession. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are all Catholic; there are several convents in Manilla, the chief town. The state of religion in New South Wales is of the most cheering character. In 1833, the Catholics were estimated at about one-fifth; now they are at least one-half of the population. In this colonial mission there are three bishops, about sixty priests, a convent of the Sisters of Charity and of the Sisters of Mercy, and an establishment of the Christian Brothers.

*Character, &c.*—The negroes of Oceanica are distinguished by large lips and woolly hair; they are of a diminutive size, seldom exceeding five feet; the skin is of a lighter colour than that of the African negro, but the forehead rises higher, and the nose projects more from the face. Many other differences, moral as well as physical, must necessarily exist amongst nations so widely extended, arising from climate, food, clothing, and other local and accidental causes. Those countries not under the dominion of European princes, are governed by native chiefs, whose authority is, with few exceptions, absolute.

## AFRICA.

*General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Mediterranean; W., the Atlantic Ocean; S., the Southern Ocean; and E., the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Su'ez.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, is 5,000 miles; and its breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui', 4,500 miles.

**PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF AFRICA, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS.**

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Popula-tion.</i>
1 Northern Africa	10,000,000	Moroc'co	50,000
2 North-Eastern Africa	8,000,000	Grand Cai'ro	300,000
3 Eastern Africa	10,000,000	Mozambique'	10,000
4 Southern Africa	1,000,000	Cape Town	20,000
5 Western Africa	20,000,000	St. Salvador'	40,000
6 Central Africa	21,000,000	Timbuctoo'	50,000

The total area of Africa is estimated at 11 millions square miles. The population is variously stated from 60 to 110 millions.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Madei'ras*, *Cana'ries*, *Cape Verde Islands*, *Fernan'do Po*, *St. Thomas*, *St. Matthew's*, *Ascension*, and *St. Hele'na*, in the Atlantic; *Madagas'car*, *Bourbon'*, *Mauri'tius*, *Com'oro Isles*, and *Soco'tra*, in the Indian Ocean.

**ISTHMUS.**—*Su'ez*, about 60 miles broad, connecting Africa to Asia, and separating the Mediterranean from the Red Sea.

**CAPES.**—*Cape Bon* and *Cape Spar'tel*, on the north; *Capes Blan'co* and *Verde*, on the west; *Cape of Good Hope*,\* on the south; and *Cape Guardafui'*, on the east.

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\* The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered by Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese, in 1498, and received its name from the hope they entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was realised by their doubling the Cape in 1497, and arriving at Calicut.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Mount Atlas*, in the west of Barbary; the *Mountains of Kong*, in the south of Nigritia;\* the *Cam'aroons*, opposite Fernando Po; the *Mountains of the Moon*, south-west of Abyssin'ia; the *Mountains of Lupa'ta*, west of Zanguebar'; and the *Peak of Teneriffe'*, in the Canaries.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Tchad*, in Nigritia; *Lake Dens'bea*, in Abyssinia; and *Lake Mara'vi*, near the Mts. of Lupata.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Gulf of Si'dra*, and the *Gulf of Ca'bes*, on the north; the *Gulf of Guin'ea*, on the west; *Table* and *Algo'a Bays*, on the south; *Dela-go'a*, and *Sofa'la Bays*, on the east.

**STRAITS, &c.**—The *Straits of Gibral'tar*, on the north; the *Straits of Babelman'deb*, and the *Channel of Mozambique'*, on the east.

**RIVERS.**—The *Nile*, in Egypt; the *Sen'egal, Gam'bria*, and *Ri'o Gran'de*, in Senegambia; the *Ni'ger*, in Nigritia; the *Zaire*, in Con'go; the *Gareep'*, (great river), in the country of the Hottentots; and the *Zam-be'zi*, in Mozambique'.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Immense deserts of sand, great ranges of mountains, and forests of vast extent, are the characteristic features of Africa. As more than three-fourths of Africa are in the torrid zone, the climate is, in general, excessively hot.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil, where there is sufficient moisture, is very fertile, and vegetation luxuriant. The chief productions are, palm-oil, dye-woods, drugs, indigo, gums, grapes, figs, rice, and wheat. Gold is the principal mineral. Africa is remarkable both for the number and ferocity of its *wild animals*. The chief manufactures are, silks, cotton, and leather.

**Religion.**—The Catholic religion, once so flourishing in Africa, is now but just recovering something of its ancient splendour. Catholics, though numerous, constitute but a small minority of the entire population, the great mass being involved in paganism, or in the superstitions of Mahometanism.

The governments of Africa are, in general, despotic.

\* *Nigritia* is so called from the river Niger, which flows through it. The Arabs call it *Soudan*, a word of similar import to the European term *Negro-land*, signifying the *Country of the Blacks*.

## AMERICA.

*General View.*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Southern Ocean; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Amer'ica, from north to south, is nearly 9,000 miles; and its average breadth, about 2,500 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—This vast continent consists of two great portions, called *North* and *South* America, which are connected by the Isthmus of Da'rien, 360 miles long.

## NORTH AMERICA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Isthmus of Darien and Gulf of Mex'ico; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of North America, from north to south, is 4,500 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 3,500 miles.

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Divisions.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Popula-tion.
1 Russian America	300,000	60,000	New Archan'gel	
2 British America	2,360,000	1,500,000	Montreal'	35,000
3 United States	2,680,000	17,300,000	Wash'ington	24,000
4 Mex'ico	1,640,000	8,000,000	Mexico	150,000
5 Guatima'la	200,000	2,000,000	Guatima'la	50,000
6 Califor'nia	560,000	60,000	San Die'go	1,575
7 West Indies	100,000	2,600,000	Havan'nah	115,000

The total area of North America, including Greenland,\* is estimated at 9 millions sq. miles. The population is 32 millions.

**ISLANDS.**—The *North Georg'ian Islands* and *Green-land*, in the Northern Ocean; *Newfound'lard*, *Prince Edward's Island*, and *Cape Bret'on Island*, in the At-

\* *Greenland* was discovered in 982, by the people of Iceland, who called it *Greenland*, because they found the shore covered with *green moss*.

lantic ; and the *Aleutian Islands*, with many others, in the North Pacific Ocean.

PENINSULAS.—*No'va Sc'otia*, in British America ; *Flor'ida*, in the United States ; and *Yu'catan* and *Califor'nia*, in Mexico.

CAPES.—*Cape Fare'well*, in Greenland ; *Cape Charles*, in British America ; *Sa'ble Point*, in Florida ; *Cape St. Lu'cas*, in California ; and *Cape Prince of Wales*, at Bhering's Straits.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Al'legany Mountains*, in the United States ; and the *Rocky Mountains*, extending almost the whole length of the continent.

LAKES.—The *Great Slave Lake* and *Lake Win'nipeg*, in the Indian countries ; *Lakes Supe'rior*, *Mi'chigan*, *Hu'ron*, *E'rie*, and *Onta'rio*, between British America and the United States ; and *L. Nicara'gua*, in Guatimala.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Baf'fin's Bay*, north-west of Greenland ; *Hud'son's Bay*, in British America ; *Gulf of St. Law'rence*, between Newfoundland and the continent ; *Fun'dy Bay*,\* between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ; *Ches'apeake Bay*, on the east, and the *Gulf of Mexico*, on the south of the United States ; and the *Gulf of Califor'nia*, on the west of Mexico.

STRAITS.—*Davis' Straits*, between Greenland and America ; *Hud'son's Straits*, north of Labrador' ; *Straits of Belleisle'*, between Newfoundland and Labrador ; and *Bhering's Straits*, between Russian America and Asia.

RIVERS.—The *St. Law'rence*, in British America ; the *Mississip'pi*, in the west of the United States, receiving the *Missou'ri* on the right, and the *Ohi'o* and *Ten'nessee*, on the left ; the *Rio del Nort'e*, in Mexico ; the *Colum'bia*, in the Western Territory ; and the *Macken'zie*, *Cop'permire*, and *Great Fish Rivers*, in the Indian countries.

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\* In Fundy — — — — — ises at Eastport 25 feet, at St. John's 30, at Windsor 60, and — — — — — 71 feet, the highest tide in the world.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Caribbe'an Sea and the Isthmus of Darien; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Southern Ocean; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of South America, from north to south, is 4,600 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 3,160 miles.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Divisions.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
1 Colom'bia	1,155,000	3,187,000	Bogo'ta	40,000
2 Guia'na	142,000	200,000	George'town	20,000
3 Brazil <sup>†</sup> *	3,060,000	7,000,000	Ri'o Janei'ro	200,000
4 Peru'	500,000	1,700,000	Li'ma	70,000
5 Boliv'ia†	400,000	1,300,000	Chuquisa'ca	18,000
6 Par'aguay	74,000	300,000	Assump'tion	13,000
7 Ban'da Oriental'	200,000	200,000	Mon'te Vid'eo	20,000
8 La Pla'ta	726,000	1,000,000	Bue'nos Ay'res	100,000
9 Chi'li	130,000	1,500,000	Santia'go	67,000
10 Patago'nia	350,000	500,000	Port Desire'	

The total extent of South America is variously stated from 6 to 8 millions square miles. Population, 15,000,000.

**ISLANDS.**—*Tier'ra del Fue'go*,† south, and the *Falkland Islands*, east of Patagonia; *Ju'an Fernan'dez*, west of Chili; and the *Galapa'gos*, west of Colom'bia.

**ISTHMUS.**—The *Isthmus of Panam'a* or *Da'rien*, about thirty miles broad in the narrowest part.

**CAPES.**—*Cape St. Roque (roke)*, in the east of Brazil'; and *Cape Horn*, in the south of Tierra del Fuego.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *An'des* or *Cordille'ras*, extending along the whole western coast.

\* *Brazil* is supposed to have derived its name from the abundance of *brazil*-wood found there. The extent of Brazil may be conceived from the fact, that it is fifteen times as large as the kingdom of France.

+ *Bolivia*.—The republic of Upper Peru is now called *Bolivia*, in honour of *Bolivar*, who effected its independence: he died in 1830.

† *Tierra del Fuego* signifies *land of fire*, and is so called from the number of volcanoes observed in it by the first navigators who explored its coast. The *Andes* derive their name from the Peruvian word *anti*, signifying copper.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Maracaibo*, in Colombia ; and *Lake Titica'ca*, in Peru.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Gulfs of Darien* and *Maracaibo*, on the north of Colombia ; the *Bay of All Saints*, on the east of Brazil ; and the *Gulf of Guayaquil'* and *Bay of Panam'a*, west of Colombia.

**STRAITS.**—The *Straits of Magell'an*, between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego ; and the *Straits of Le Maire*, between Tierra del Fuego and Sta'ten Island.

**RIVERS.**—The *Magdale'na* and *Orino'co*, in Colombia ; the *Essequi'bo*, in Guia'na ; the *Am'azon* and *Francis'co*, in Brazil ; and the *Rio de la Pla'ta*, in La Plata.\*

**Natural Features, &c.**—The aspect of nature in this quarter of the world is awfully grand. Forests of surpassing extent and magnificence ; immense ranges of mountains, with a single exception the loftiest on our globe ; lakes, resembling seas ; and rivers, which are unequalled by any others in the world ; are the characteristic features of the Western Hemisphere. As America extends far into the northern and southern hemispheres, it has two summers and two winters, and possesses almost every variety of climate.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil, which is of exhaustless fertility, abounds in the richest productions ; and mines of the precious metals are numerous in the mountainous regions.

**Religion.**—About two-thirds of the American population profess the Catholic faith. By the indefatigable labours of the Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, and other missionary fathers, nearly all the numerous tribes of South America have been added to the Catholic church within the last 300 years. The inhabitants of Mexico, of Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West India Islands, are Catholics. Catholics are also very numerous in the United States and British America ; and several of the native North American tribes are being daily added to the one fold, by the zealous missionaries labouring amongst them.

**Government.**—The republican form of government is that which now almost universally prevails throughout America.

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\* *La Plata* received its name from Sebastian Cabot, an English navigator, who, having visited this region in 1536, and obtained a great quantity of silver from the natives, concluded there were rich mines of silver in the neighbourhood, (though in fact they had brought it from Peru) ; he, therefore, called the place *La Plata* ; and the river he had sailed up, *Rio de La Plata*, or River of Silver.

## COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

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### IRELAND.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N. W. and S., the Atlantic Ocean ; and E., St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Ire'land, from Fair-Head, in Antrim, to Miz'zen-Head, in Cork, is 306 miles ; and its breadth, from Ur'ris-Head, in Mayo, to Carn'sore-Point, in Wexford, about 210 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Ireland is divided into four provinces, which are subdivided into thirty-two counties, 252 baronies, and 2,348 parishes.†

#### *Counties.*

**Ul'ster.**—Donegal',‡ Der'ry, An'trim, Tyrone', Down, Armagh', Mon'aghan, Ferman'agh, and Cav'an.

**Lein'ster.**—Long'ford, West Meath, East Meath, Louth, Dublin, Kildare',§ King's Coun'ty, Queen's County, Wick'low, Wex'ford, Car'low, and Kilkenny.

**Mun'ster.**—Tippera'ry, Wa'terford, Cork, Ker'ry, Lim'erick, and Clare.

**Con'naught.**—Gal'way, Roscom'mon, May'o, Sli'go and Lei'trim.

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\* *Ireland* appears to be a Gothic adaptation of the native term *Erin*, which, by some etymologists, is interpreted, *The Sacred Isle*, by others, *The Western Isle*, &c.

† *Ireland* contains 20,765,342 acres, of which 13,464,300 are cultivated ; 5,340,700 are unimproved mountain bog ; and 455,190 acres are occupied by lakes. According to the census of 1841, Ireland contains 1,384,421 houses, and 1,472,917 families.

‡ *Donegal* was anciently called *Tyrconnell* or *Tir-Connell*, signifying in Irish, "the territory of Connell;" hence the derivation of Tyrone, &c.

§ *Kildare* is derived from the Irish word, *kill-dara*, signifying, "the cell of the oak," and was so called from a very large oak-tree which grew near the spot where St. Bridget erected her celebrated convent. Numbers of towns, villages, &c., in Ireland, derive their name from the word *kil*; as *Kilkenny*, which literally means Kenny's church. Whence it may be inferred, that monasteries or churches were the origin of those towns which are now distinguished by the prefix *kil*.

In the following Tables, and in those on England and Scotland, the Counties are marked in SMALL CAPITALS, and the County Towns in *italics*. The population of the county towns is not included in that of the counties.

*Ulster, Nine Counties.*

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
DONEGAL Co.	mountains, bogs, & minerals		296,448
<i>Donegal</i>	the Annals of the 4 Masters, (1631)	Esk	1,366
Ballyshan'non*	salmon and eel fishery	Erne	3,513
DERRY Co.	barley, flax, & linen trade		222,174
<i>Derry</i>	long siege, (1689)	Foyle	15,196
Coleraine'	fine linens, ( <i>Coleraines</i> )	Bann	6,255
ANTRIM Co.	coal. Giant's Causeway		276,188
<i>Belfast'</i>	trade and commerce	La'gan	75,308
Lis'burn	linen, muslin, and cambric	Lagan	6,284
Carrickfer'gus†	a celebrated castle	C. Bay	3,885
TYRONE Co.	mountains, bogs, & fertility		312,956
<i>Dungan'non</i>	the seat of the kings of Ulst.	W. Black'watr.	3,801
Strabane'	captured by Sir P. O'Neill, (1641)	Morne	5,456
O'magh	military head-quarters	Stroule	2,947
DOWN Co.	agricult., manufac., and scenery		361,446
<i>Downpat'rick</i>	shrines of Sts. Patrick, &c.	L. Strang'ford	4,651
New'ry	export of provisions & live stock	Newry	11,972
Donaghadee'	the Scottish packet station	N. Channel	3,151
Ban'gor‡	abbey founded by St. Comgall	Bangor Bay	3,116
ARMAGH Co.	apples, ( <i>the Orchard of Ireland</i> )		232,393
<i>Armagh§</i>	the metropolitan see of Ireland	Callan	10,245
I.lur'gan	manufac. of damasks & cambric	S. of L. Neagh	4,677

\* *Ballyshannon* is so called from the Irish word, *bailè*, a town, a name incorporated with numerous parishes, towns, villages, and country residences throughout Ireland.

+ *Carrickfergus* derives its name from *carraig*, a rock, on which the old castle is built, and from a king named Fergus, who is said to have been drowned near it. The kindred names, *Carrick-on-Suir*, *Carrick-on-Shannon*, &c., are easily understood.

‡ *Bangor*, anciently *Beanchor*, signifies blessed choir, a name expressive of a part of the avocations of the religious who inhabited this place, and who are said to have amounted, at one time, to 3000. The school of Bangor was one of the most eminent of its time. It was resorted to by numbers of young persons of distinction, from various parts of Europe, and, according to some historians, when king Alfred founded the University of Oxford, he sent to the great school of Bangor for professors. It was at Bangor the great St. Columbanus was educated; and here, also, that Cormac, king of Leinster, spent the latter part of his life.

§ *Armagh* is derived from *ard*, high, and *magh*, a plain or field, the city being built upon an eminence. Armagh was long celebrated for its monastery and school, founded by St. Patrick, in 445. It is said, that 7000 students were at one time congregated in this seminary, in pursuit of knowledge.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
<b>MONAGHAN Co.</b>	agriculture, mountains, and bogs		200,442
<i>Monaghan</i>	ruins of an old abbey	S. Tynan'	4,130
<i>Clo'nes*</i>	once the primatial abbacy of all Ireland	W. of Fin	2,877
<b>FERMANAGH Co.</b>	mountains, bogs, and lakes		156,481
<i>Enniskill'en†</i>	fish and water-fowl	Erne	5,686
<b>CAVAN Co.</b>	minerals and bleach-greens		243,158
<i>Cavan</i>	the burial-pl. of Gen. O'Neill (1649)	Cavan	3,749
<i>Cootehill'</i>	excellent linen market	Cootehill R.	2,425

*Leinster, Twelve Counties.*

<b>LONGFORD Co.</b>	the most central co. in Ireland		115,491
<i>Longford</i>	flax & linen manufactures	Cam'lin	4,966
<i>Granard'</i>	good corn market	N. Camlin	2,408
<i>Ballyma'hon</i>	great cattle fairs	In'ny	1,229
<b>W. MEATH Co.</b>	rich pasture land		141,300
<i>Mullingar'</i>	an excellent wool market	Bros'na	4,569
<i>Athlone' (part of)</i>	called <i>Centre of Ireland</i>	Shan'non	3,320
<b>MEATH Co.‡</b>	corn, sheep, and cattle		183,828
<i>Trim</i>	ruins of several abbeys	Boyne	2,269
<i>Nav'an</i>	once famed for its abbey	Boyne	5,628
<i>Kells§</i>	round tower, 100 feet high	Black'water	4,205
<b>LOUTH Co.</b>	the smallest co. in Ireland		111,979
<i>Drogh'eda</i>	extensive corn trade	Boyne	17,300
<i>Dundalk'</i>	export of corn, butter, and eggs	Castletown R.	10,782
<i>Car'lingford</i>	excellent oysters	C. Lough	1,110
<b>DUBLIN Co.</b>	neat villas and fine demesnes		140,047
<i>Dublin  </i>	the splendour of its pub. buildings	Lif'fey	232,726
<i>Kings'town</i>	superior granite	Harbour	7,229
<i>Balbrig'gan</i>	muslin and stocking manufac.	Irish Sea	2,959

\* *Clones*, anciently *Cluain-Inis*, "the island of retreat," it having been nearly surrounded by water. The abbot of Clones was the *Primus Abbas*, or first mitred abbot of Ireland. The term *clon* is sometimes applied to churches which have been erected in retired places; as Cloyne, Clonfert, &c.

+ *Enniskillen* is so called from the Irish word *inis*, (Lat. *insula*), an island, the town of Enniskillen being built upon an island, in the Erne: hence the signification of such names as have the prefix *inis* or *ennis* incorporated with them.

‡ *Meath*.—In this county, about five miles S. E. from Navan, is the ancient *Tarah*, or, as it is sometimes called, *Teagh-mor*, "the great house," where the Irish triennial parliaments were held, until the end of the sixth century.

§ *Kells*.—The memorable synod of the Irish Clergy, at which Cardinal Paparo distributed the four palls to the Archbishops, was held here in 1152.

|| The decrease which appears in the population of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Kilkenny, Drogheda, and Carrickfergus, in this and the last edition of this work, is chiefly owing to the Census Commissioners for 1841 having returned the population, not of the *county of the city*, as in former years, but of that contained within the *municipal boundary*, as laid down by the late Act of Parliament.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
Swords	round tower, 73 feet high	E. Coast	1,788
Clontarf'	the victory of B. Boru, 1014	Dublin Bay	818
KILDARE Co.	the most level co. in Ireland		114,488
Athy'	good corn market	Bar'row	4,698
Naas	seat of the kings of Leinster	Grand Canal	3,571
Maynooth'	College, founded 1795	Rye	2,129
Kildare*	religious ruins and round tower	W. of Liffey	1,629
Castle Der'mot	the ancient seat of the O'Dermots	W. Barrow	1,416
KING's Co†.	woods, bog, and limestone		146,857
Tullamore'	excellent corn market	Clo'dagh	6,343
Birr or Par'sonstw.	the O'Carroll feuds	Brosna	6,336
Phil'ipstown	the ancient seat of the O'Connors	Ly'all	1,489
QUEEN's Co.	coal, bog, and limestone	Trib. of Barw.	153,930
Mar'yborough	head-quarters of constabulary	O'nas	3,633
Mountmel'lick	cotton & woollen manufac.	Nore	4,755
Mountrath'	cotton, stuff, and oil manufac.	Nore	3,000
Abbeyleix'	lace manufactory		1,021
WICKLOW Co.	exquisite scenery	Leitrim	126,143
Wicklow	export of lead and corn	Avo'ca	2,794
Ark'low	bridge of nineteen arches	Bray	3,254
Bray	trout fishery	Sla'ney	3,199
Bal'tinglass	woollen & linen manufac.		1,928
WEXFORD Co.	corn and pasture	Slaney	202,033
Wexford	woollen cloth & provisions	Barrow	11,252
New Ross	trade with America, &c.	Slaney	7,543
Enniscor'thy	agricultural produce	Barrow	7,016
CARLOW Co.	corn, butter, and minerals		86,228
Carlow	college & public buildings	Barrow	10,409
Tul'lown	the best corn market in the co.	Slaney	3,097
Leigh'linbridge;	ruins of Black & White Castles	Barrow	1,748

\* *Kildare*.—Near this town is the far famed *Curragh*, a race-course of about 5,000 acres, sometimes called the *Newmarket of Ireland*. In its neighbourhood are bred the best horses in the country.

+ *King's County*.—On the banks of the Shannon, in this county, is situated *Clonmacnoise*, anciently *Cluin-Mac-Nois*, or the “Retreat of the Sons of the Noble,” a name it obtained from the celebrity of its monastery and schools, which attracted numbers of the nobility to study in its halls. Many of the Irish kings and princes are here interred. Besides the great monastery, cathedral, and schools, it is said that ten churches, built by neighbouring princes, with two round towers, stood within the surrounding walls. This place has been denominated the *Iona of Ireland*.

‡ Near this village is *Old Leighlin*, distinguished in ecclesiastical history for its religious establishments and extensive schools. The fame which this place had acquired for piety and learning attracted such multitudes of students and religious persons at the country, for miles around, was usually denominated *Leighlinians and scholars*. The number of religious alone is \*

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
KILKENNY Co.	agriculture and dairies		183,349
<i>Kilkenny</i>	coal, marble, and woollens	Nore	19,071
Cal'lan	great antiquity	King's River	3,111
Thom'astown	extensive flour mills	Nore	2,348
Castleco'mer	superior coal mines	Deen	1,765
Ballyrag'get	the birth-pl. of Archp. Butler	Nore	1,577

Munster, Six Counties.

<b>TIPPERARY Co.</b>	coal, corn, and cattle		<b>435,553</b>
<i>Clonmel'</i>	corn, bacon, and butter	Suir	<b>13,505</b>
<i>Car'rick</i>	the largest town unrepresented	Suir	<b>11,049</b>
<i>Ne'nagh</i>	old castle, ( <i>Nenagh Round</i> )	Nenagh R.	<b>8,618</b>
<i>Thur'les</i>	its abbey (Holycross)	Suir	<b>7,523</b>
<i>Tippera'ry</i>	corn and butter market	Ar'ra	<b>7,370</b>
<i>Cash'el</i>	the seat of kings of Munster	E. of Suir	<b>7,036</b>
<i>Roscrea'</i>	the shrine of St. Cronan	Roscrea R.	<b>5,275</b>
<i>Ca'hir*</i>	ancient castle and abbey	Suir	<b>3,668</b>
<b>WATERFORD Co.</b>	pasturage and bleak mountains		<b>172,917</b>
<i>Waterford</i>	great export of provisions	Suir	<b>23,216</b>
<i>Dungar'van</i>	extensive fishery	Col'ligan	<b>8,625</b>
<i>Lismore'†</i>	ancient monastery & school	Blackwater	<b>3,007</b>
<i>Cappoquin'</i>	new Cistercian abbey	Blackwater	<b>2,341</b>
<i>Tramore'‡</i>	neat sea-bathing village	Bay	<b>1,120</b>
<b>CORK Co.</b>	the largest co. in Ireland		<b>773,398</b>
<i>Cork</i>	great export of provisions	Lee	<b>80,720</b>
<i>Yough'al</i>	where the Irish potato was first sown	Blackwater	<b>9,939</b>
<i>Ban'don</i>	cotton and flour mills	Ban'don	<b>9,049</b>
<i>Kinsale'§</i>	productive fishery	Bandon	<b>6,918</b>
<i>Mal'low</i>	mineral waters	Blackwater	<b>6,851</b>

\* *Cahir*, or *Cathair*, is the Irish term for city; hence the derivation of the numerous names having *cahir* incorporated with them.

+ Lismore is derived from the Irish *lis*, a habitation, and *mor*, great, that is, "the great habitation or monastery," which St. Carthagh founded here in 633. The schools of Lismore were celebrated all over Europe; hither multitudes of foreigners thronged to study religion, science, and literature, not only from England, but from the most distant parts of the continent, all of whom were most cheerfully received, and "supplied gratis," as Ven. Bede testifies, "with food, books, and instruction." Lismore, at one time, contained twenty parish churches.

<sup>†</sup> *Tramore* is a contraction of the Irish words, *traigh-mor*, signifying "the great strand;" hence *Tralee*, "the strand of the Leigh or Lee," &c.

*Kinsale* is supposed to have derived its name from *cean*, a head, and *sailis*, the sea; either in reference to the promontory called *Old Head*, which stands out in the sea, or the head of the harbour itself, where the town is situated; hence *Kinvara*, which literally signifies "head of the sea;" *var* being the genitive case of *muir*, another name for the sea.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
Fermoy'	extensive barracks	Blackwater	6,379
Cove	delightful climate	Cork-harb.	5,142
Ban'try	fine bay and scenery	Bay	4,082
Cloyne	round tower, 102 feet high	E. of Cove	2,200
KER'RY Co.	small cattle, ( <i>Kerry Cows</i> )		293,880
Tralee'	mineral springs	Lee	11,363
Killar'ney	lakes and scenery	Di'nagh	7,127
Din'gle	the most westerly town in Ireland	Bay	3,386
Listow'el	Castle of Tuathal, taken in 1600	Feale	2,598
Cahirciveen'	the birth-pl. of D. O'Connell, Esq.	Valentia Bay	1,492
LIMERICK Co.	pasture, corn, and fruits		281,029
Limerick	siege and treaty, (1690-1)	Shannon	48,391
Rathkeale's	horse and cattle fairs	Deel	4,201
Newcas'tle	3 battles in Elizabeth's reign	Ar'ra	2,917
Askea'ton	magnificent ruins	Deel	1,862
Kilmal'lock	termed the <i>Irish Balbec</i> . See p. 73	Cammogue'	1,408
Adare'	excellent cider	Maig	1,095
CLARE Co.*	excellent horses		286,394
En'nis	fine Gothic abbey	Fer'gus	9,318
Kilrush'	provisions and flag-stones	Shannon	5,071
Killaloet' (loo')	salmon and eel fishery	Shannon	2,009
Ennisc'y'mon	the ancient seat of the O'Briens	I'nagh	2,089

*Connaught, Five Counties.*

GALWAY Co.	the greatest no. and extent of lakes		422,923
Galway	extensive fisheries	Bay	17,275
Tu'am	splendid cathedral & college	Clare	6,034
Loughrea'	abundance of poultry	Rea	5,458
Ballinasloe'	large cattle fairs	Suck	4,934
ROSCOMMON Co.	corn, bog, and pasture		253,591
Roscommon†	shrine of St. Coman	Hine	3,439
Boyle	trout of excellent quality	Boyle	3,235
Athlone(part of)§	repeated sieges, (1690-1)	Shannon	3,073

\* Clare was anciently called *Thomond*, that is, north Munster, in reference to *Desmond*, or south Munster, *Ormond*, or east Munster, &c.

+ Killaloe.—Near this town stood the ancient *Kinkora*, the palace of Brian Boru, monarch of Ireland, and his immediate successors.

‡ Roscommon, which signifies "Coman's Marsh," is supposed to have derived its name from an abbey, founded here in a low situation, by St. Coman, about the year 540. *Ros* also signifies "pleasant or agreeable," and is to be understood in this sense in many of the Irish names of which it is the prefix.

¶ Athlone is partly in Roscommon and partly in W. Meath; hence the reason of its being mentioned in both counties. Athlone derives its name from the Irish *ath*, a ford, and *luath*, or *luan*, swift, probably in reference to the rapids at the bridge over the Shannon.—About six miles from Athlone, in W.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
MAYO Co.	bogs, lakes, and pasturage		388,887
Castlebar'	good linen market	Cly'dagh	5,137
Ballina'	valuable salmon fishery	Moy	7,012
West'port	cotton manufac. & bleach-greens	Westport R.	4,635
Killal'a	occupied by the French in 1798	Bay	1,446
SLIGO Co.	bullocks of the largest size		180,886
Sligo	corn, butter, and salmon	Garvogue'	12,272
Ballymote'	encircled with beautiful hills	Aun'beg	839
LEITRIM Co.*[on Carrick-on-Shan'n-	numerous herds of cattle	Shannon	155,297
Man'or-Ham'ilton	good situation for trade	Owenmore'	1,984
Leitrim	ruins of an ancient castle	Shannon	1,507
	formerly a place of importance	Shannon	406

**ISLANDS.**—*Rath'lin*, north of Antrim; *North Isles of Ar'ran*, west of Donegal; *Ach'il*, west of Mayo; *Clare Island*, at the mouth of Clew Bay; *South Isles of Arran*, in Galway Bay; and *Valen'tia*, west of Kerry.

**CAPES.**—*Mal'in-Head*, in Donegal; *Fair-Head*, in Antrim; *Howth-Head*, in Dublin; *Wicklow-Head*, in Wicklow; *Carn'sore Point*, in Wexford; *Cape Clear* and *Miz'zen-Head*, in Cork; *Loop-Head*, in Clare; *Slyne-Head*, in Galway; and *Achil-Head* and *Ur'ris-Head*, in Mayo.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Mourne-Range*, in Down; the *Sieve-bloom'*, or *Ard-na-h'E'rín*† Mountains, in which the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, take their rise; the *Wicklow Mountains*, in Wicklow; *Magil'licuddy's Reeks* and *Man'gerton*, in Kerry; the *Gal'tees*, in Tipperary; and *Neph'in* and *Croagh-Pat'rick*, in Mayo.

**BAYS.**—*Lough Swil'y* and *Lough Foyle*,‡ in the north

Meath, is the interesting village of *Auburn*, the subject of Goldsmith's beautiful poem, "The Deserted Village."

\* The counties of Leitrim and Cavan, with part of Fermanagh, comprised the ancient *Briefnd*, the chief lords of which were the O'Ruarks, a name memorable in Irish history.

+ *Ard-na-h'Erin*, that is, the "height of Ireland," a name this mountain obtained from a popular opinion that it was the most elevated point in the island.

‡ *Lough*, or *loch*, is the term used in Ireland and Scotland for lake—*loch*, in Irish, signifying a lake, or an arm of the sea.

of Ulster; *Carrickfer'gus Bay*, between Antrim and Down; *Strang'ford Bay* in Down; *Car'lingford Bay*, between Down and Louth; *Dundalk Bay*, in Louth; *Dublin Bay*, east of Dublin; *Ban'try Bay*, south-west of Cork; *Din'gle* and *Tralee Bays*, in Kerry; *Galway Bay*, between Clare and Galway; *Clew Bay*, and *Killala Bay*, in Mayo; *Sligo Bay*, north of Sligo; and *Donegal Bay*, south of Donegal.

**LAKES.**—*Lough Neagh*, between Antrim and Tyrone; *Lough Erne*, in Fermanagh; *Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg*, through which the Shannon flows; *Lough Conn*, in Mayo; *Lough Mask*, between Mayo and Galway; *Lough Cor'rib*, in Galway; and the *Lakes of Killarney*, in Kerry.

**RIVERS.**—The *Foyle*, flowing into Lough Foyle; the *Bann*, into Lough Neagh; the *La'gan*, into Carrickfergus Bay; the *Boyne*, into Drogh'eda Bay; the *Liffey*, into Dublin Bay; the *Sla'ney*, into Wexford harbour; the *Suir, Barrow, and Nore*, into Waterford harbour; the *Blackwater*, into Yough'al harbour; the *Lee*, into Cork harbour; and the *Shannon*, the largest river in the British Isles, into the Atlantic Ocean.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Ireland is advantageously situated for commerce between the eastern and western continents, and abounds in safe and capacious harbours, majestic rivers, and picturesque lakes. Although it contains several extensive ranges of mountains, and immense tracts of bog occupy the sites of its ancient forests, yet its more general aspect is that of verdant plains, watered by numerous streams, and enlivened by flocks and herds; ample valleys of the greatest fertility, or gently-swelling eminences waving with corn, or exhibiting a rich and perpetual verdure. The climate is, perhaps, milder than that of any other country of equal extent, in the same latitude.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil of Ireland is, in general, exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing all the necessaries of life for treble its population. Though rocky, it is perpetually green, owing to the humidity of the atmosphere; and hence the appellation of the “Emerald Isle.” The pastures are luxuriant, and the corn, flax, and potato crops, in general, abundant. The copper, iron, lead, and marble; silver, and even

gold, have been found, but in no considerable quantities. The animals peculiar to Ireland are, the large red deer of the Killarney mountains, and the Irish wolf-dog, now almost extinct. The exemption of the country from all venomous reptiles is proverbial. Silks, tabinets, cottons, and linens of the finest texture, are the principal manufactures.

*Religion.*—In the year of our Lord, 431, St. Celestine, Pope, raised Palladius to the episcopal dignity, and sent him, with several companions, to preach the Gospel in this island. His success was partial, and he died as he was returning to Rome in the following year. He was succeeded in his mission by the illustrious St. Patrick, whose extraordinary success in the conversion of the country, has justly obtained for him the title of *Apostle of Ireland*. He died at Saul, in Ulster, in 465.

During the five following centuries, the number of holy personages, both in the ecclesiastical and religious state, was so great, and the sanctity of their lives so eminent, as to merit for their country the appellation of the *Island of Saints*. The Irish, since their conversion, have been conspicuous for their devoted attachment to their holy religion, from which, not all the horrors of sanguinary persecution, nor the blandishments of proselytism, have ever been able to separate the great body of the people: more than *seven millions* out of the population, are in communion with the Holy and Apostolic See of Rome.

*History, &c.*—This island was known to the Greeks by the name of *Juverna*, about two centuries before the Christian era, and to the Romans, by that of *Hibernia*, in the time of Cæsar. It was originally governed by a number of independent native princes, subject, however, to one supreme monarch, who held his court and council at *Tarah*, in East Meath.

The first invasion of the English took place in 1169, and was followed in 1172 by the arrival of Henry II, who took the title of Lord of Ireland. The English monarchs did not assume the title of King of Ireland, until the reign of the tyrannical Henry VIII. After that period, Ireland continued annexed to the crown of England, but possessed a distinct parliament until 1800, when the legislatures of both countries were incorporated by the act of Union. The executive power in Ireland is in the hands of a Lord Lieutenant.

*Character.*—The Irish are generally above the middle size, athletic, and well-formed. They are quick of comprehension, generous and warm-hearted, brave almost to rashness, and courteous and hospitable to strangers. Of the Irish it may be truly said, that their virtues are their own, while many of their faults may be traced to the wayward circumstances under which they have been placed.

## ENGLAND.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Scotland ; W., the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel ; S., the English Channel ; and E., the German Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Eng'land, from Ber'wick to the Isle of Wight, is 360 miles ; and its breadth, from St. David's-Head to the east of Es'sex, 280 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—England is divided into fifty-two counties, twelve of which form the *Principality of Wales*.

*Northern Counties.* Northum'berland, † Dur'ham, † York, Cum'berland, West'moreland, and Lan'caster.

*Counties bordering on Wales.* Ches'ter, Shrop'shire (shere), Her'eford, and Mon'mouth.

*Eastern Cos.* Lin'coln, Nor'folk, Suff'olk, and Es'sex.

*North Midland Counties.* Der'by, Not'tingham, Staf'ford, Lei'cester, and Rut'land.

*South Midland Counties.* Wor'cester, War'wick, Northamp'ton, Hun'tingdon, Cam'bridge (*kame*), Glou'cester, Ox'ford, Buck'ingham, Bed'ford, Hert'ford, and Mid'dlesex.

*Counties South of the Thames.* Kent, Sur'rey, Sus'sex, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dor'set, Som'erset, Dev'on, and Corn'wall.

*North Wales.* An'glesea, Caernar'ven, Den'bigh, Flint, Mer'ioneth, and Montgom'ery.

*South Wales.* Rad'nor, Car'digan, Pem'broke, Caer-mar'then, Breck'nock, and Glamor'gan.

\* The ancient name of England was *Britannia*, or *Britain*, supposed to be derived from its early inhabitants, the *Brets*. The modern name, *England*, has been derived from a German tribe called *Angles*, who settled in the northern part of the country about the middle of the sixth century.

† *Northumberland* means the "land north of the Humber." The kingdom of Northumberland, during the Heptarchy, extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth.

‡ *Durham* derives from the Saxon word *home*, a dwelling, which, contracted into *ham*, hence, *hamlet*, a

Saxon word *home*, a dwelling, which, 'ress a number of dwellings or town;

## Northern Counties, Six.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
NORTHUMBERLD.	excellent husbandry		250,278
<i>Aln'wick*</i>	splendid castle	<i>Alne</i>	6,626
New'castle	coal and glass	<i>Tyne</i>	69,430
Ber'wick	corn and salmon	<i>Tweed</i>	12,578
DURHAM Co.	coal and mustard		324,284
<i>Durham</i>	shrines of St. Cuthbert & V. Bede	<i>Wear</i>	14,151
Sun'derland	coal and ship-building	<i>N. Sea</i>	52,218
Stock'ton	abundance of salmon	<i>Tees</i>	9,825
YORKSHIRE	the largest co. in England		1,591,480
<i>York</i>	minster and antiquities	<i>Ouse†</i>	30,152
Leeds	woollen trade	<i>Aire</i>	152,054
Shef'field	cutlery and plated goods	<i>Don</i>	68,186
Hull	shipping and commerce	<i>Hum'ber</i>	65,670
Brad'ford	woollen and cotton manufac.	<i>Aire</i>	34,560
Hud'dersfield	woollen manufacture	<i>S. of Calder</i>	38,454
Hal'ifax	woollen cloths and shalloons	<i>Calder</i>	19,881
Wake'field	woollen cloth manufacture	<i>Calder</i>	14,754
Don'caster	horse-races	<i>Don</i>	11,245
Whit'by	the birth pl. of Capt. Cook	<i>N. Sea</i>	7,765
CUMBERLAND	lakes and scenery		178,038
<i>Carlisle'</i>	whips and fish hooks	<i>E'den</i>	20,815
Whiteha'ven	great export of coals	<i>Irish Sea</i>	15,841
WESTMORELAND‡	lakes and scenery		56,454
<i>Ap'pleby</i>	checks and kerseys	<i>Eden</i>	1,075
Ken'dal	woollen cloth	<i>Ken</i>	10,225
LANCASHIRE§	the most Catholic co. in Eng.		1,667,054
<i>Lan'caster</i>	John of Gaunt's castle	<i>Lune</i>	14,389
Man'chester	cotton trade	<i>Ir'well</i>	296,183
Liv'erpool	shipping and commerce	<i>Mer'sey</i>	264,298
Bol'ton	cotton manufacture	<i>Cro'ell</i>	50,163
Pres'ton	cotton goods	<i>Rib'ble</i>	50,332
Black'burn	cotton manufacture	<i>Blk-water</i>	36,186
Wig'an	cannel coal	<i>Doug'las</i>	25,167

\* *Alnwick*.—The termination *wick*, (from the Latin *vicus*), means a street or town: hence, Alnwick, the town on the *Alne*; Warwick, where the munitions for war were kept; Norwich, the *north town*, &c.

† *Ouse*, or *oose*, signifies "water;" hence the rivers of that name in York-shire, Norfolk, and Sussex.

‡ *Westmoreland* means the moorish or marshy land to the west.

§ *Lancaster* derives its name from the Latin *castra*, which means a fortified place; hence the frequent terminations, *caster*, *chester*, &c., in the names of English towns; as *Doncaster*, that is, the fortification on the *Don*; *Lancaster*, on the *Lune*; *Colchester*, on the *Colne*; *Exeter*, on the *Exe*, &c.

*Counties bordering on Wales, Four.*

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
<b>CHESTERSHIRE</b>	cheese and salt springs		395,660
<i>Chester</i>	glove manufacture	Dee	22,961
<i>Stockport</i>	silk and cotton manufacture	Mersey	28,431
<i>Macclesfield</i>	silk trade	Bolton	32,523
<b>SHROPSHIRE</b>	extensive iron works		239,048
<i>Shrewsbury</i>	Welch webs	Severn	17,688
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE</b>	apples and cider		113,878
<i>Hereford</i>	glove manufacture	Wye	11,367
<i>Leominster</i> (lem'ster)	wool, hops, and wheat	Lugg	4,846
<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE</b>	mountains and minerals		134,355
<i>Monmouth</i>	the birth place of Henry V	Wye	5,822
<i>Chepstow</i>	the tide rising thereat 60 ft.	Wye	3,366

*Eastern Counties, Four.*

<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	the largest breed of cattle		362,602
<i>Lincoln</i>	large bell [7,894lbs.]	Wi'tham	13,411
<i>Boston</i>	wool trade	Witham	14,614
<b>NORFOLK†</b>	poultry and game		412,664
<i>Norwich</i>	crapes and shawls	Yare	60,982
<i>Yarmouth</i>	mackerel and herrings	N. Sea	27,550
<b>SUFFOLK</b>	farming		315,073
<i>Ipswich</i>	butter and cheese	Or'well	24,660
<b>ESSEX</b>	agriculture and dairies		344,979
<i>Chelmsford</i>	silk factories	Chel'mer	6,789
<i>Colchester</i>	excellent oysters	Colne	17,532
<i>Harwich</i>	the Dutch packet station	Harbour	3,730

*North Midland Counties, Five.*

<b>DERBYSHIRE</b>	lead and fine spar		272,217
<i>Derby</i>	lapidary and jewellery	Der'went	32,407
<b>NOTTINGHAMSH.</b>	great fertility		249,110
<i>Nottingham</i>	lace and stockings	Trent	51,441
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE</b>	copper and earthenware		510,504
<i>Stafford</i>	leather and shoes	Sow	9,149
<i>Wolverhampton</i>	locks and keys	E. of Stour	36,382

\* *Avon* is an Irish or Celtic word, which means a "river;" hence, the name of the rivers flowing through Bristol, Salisbury, Warwick, &c.

† *Norfolk* means "north folk" or people, in reference to *Suffolk* or south people. *Folk* is still a common word in the country parts of England.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Population.</i>
LEICESTERSHIRE	rich grazing land		215,867
<i>Leicester</i>	lace and stockings	Soar	50,365
Loughborough*	wool combing	W. of Soar	10,025
RUTLANDSHIRE	the smallest co. in England		21,302
<i>Oakham</i>	excellent poultry	N. Welland	2,726

*South Midland Counties, Eleven.*

WORCESTERSHIRE	perry, hops, and fruit		233,336
<i>Worcester</i>	gloves and porcelain	Severn	26,366
Dud'ley	coal and hardware	E. of Stour	17,077
Kid'derminster	carpet manufactures	Stour	15,427
WARKWICKSHIRE	the most central co. in Eng.		401,715
<i>Warwick</i>	noble castle	A'ven	9,124
Bir'mingham	japanned and hardware	Railway	190,493
Cov'entry	watches, silks, and ribbons	N. of Avon	30,179
Leam'ington	mineral waters	Leame	12,864
NORTHAMPTONSH.	wood-lands and pasturage		199,228
<i>Northampton</i>	shoes and horse fairs	Nen	20,637
HUNTINGDONSH.	dairies and Stilton cheese		58,549
<i>Huntingdon</i>	birth-pl. of Cromwell, 1699	Ouse	6,506
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	marshes, (150,000 acres)		164,469
<i>Cambridge</i>	university	Cam	24,453
E'ly	excellent barley	Ouse	6,825
Newmarket	horse-races	E. of Cam	2,143
GLoucestersh.	apples, cider, and cheese		431,383
<i>Gloucester</i>	manufacture of pins	Severn	14,497
Bris'tol	shipping and commerce	Avon	123,118
Chel'tenham	mineral waters	Cots. Hills.	31,207
OXFORDSHIRE	ochre and pipe-clay		161,643
<i>Oxford</i>	university	Char'well	23,656
BUCKINGHAMSH.	corn and cattle		155,983
<i>Buckingham</i>	marble and lace manufac.	Gt. Ouse	4,054
Ayles'bury	lace manufacture	Thames	5,429
BEDFORDSHIRE	wheat and fuller's earth		107,867
<i>Bedford</i>	lace and straw-plait	Ouse	8,578
Dun'stable	larks and straw-hats	W. of Lea	2,582
HERTFORDSHIRE	corn and malt		157,207
<i>Hertford</i>	malt trade	Lea	5,463
Ware	corn and malt trade	Lea	4,653
MIDDLESEX†	wealth and importance		1,576,636
<i>London</i>	the first city in the world	Thames	1,870,000

\* *Borough*, or *burgh*, originally meant a citadel or town, a fortified town, and lastly, any town; as, Loughborough, Edinburgh, &c.

† *Middlesex* means "Middle Saxons," with reference to *Essex*, or East Saxons; *Sussex*, or South Saxons; and *Wessex*, or West Saxons.

*Counties South of the Thames, Ten.*

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
KENT	paper, hops, and fruits		548,337
Maid'stōne	hops and cherries	Med'way	16,920
Green'wich	royal observatory	Thames	29,595
Wool'wich	arsenal and dockyard	Thames	25,785
Dept'ford	royal dockyard	Thames	23,165
Chat'ham	the first arsenal in the world	Medway	17,903
Can'terbury	the martyrdom of S. Thomas	Stour	15,422
Do'ver	the nearest port to France	Straits	17,795
Mar'gate	sea-bathing	N. Sea	11,050
SURREY	sandy ground and heath		582,678
Guild'ford	corn and timber	Wey	5,925
SUSSEX	superior sheep and cattle		299,153
Chi'chester	corn, malt, and needles	En. Chan.	8,084
Bright'on	a fashionable watering-place	En. Chan.	46,660
Has'tings	the landing of Wm. the Conq.	En. Chan.	11,614
BERKSHIRE	wood-land and fuller's earth		161,146
Read'ing	splendid abbey	Ken'net	18,937
Wind'sor	royal castle and forest	Thames	7,786
HAMPSHIRE	marshes and oak forests		314,313
Win'chester	the ancient capital of England	It'chen	9,370
Ports'mouth	the principal station of navy	En. Chan.	49,214
Southamp'ton	Canute's reproof to his courtiers	Itchen	27,490
WILTSHIRE	cheese and sheep walks		258,733
Salis'bury	cathedral (spire 416 feet)	Avon	11,626
Brad'ford	the finest broad cloths	Avon	10,563
DORSETSHIRE	sheep, (170,000)		175,043
Dor'chester	fine ale	Frome	5,402
Wey'mouth	sea-bathing	Wey	2,669
SOMERSETSHIRE	minerals and linen manuf.		435,982
Bath	hot springs	Avon	52,346
Taun'ton	silk manufactures	Tone	12,306
DEVONSHIRE	cider, and delightful climate		533,460
Ex'eter	the seat of 13 Saxon kings	Exe*	37,231
Plym'outh	the second station for navy	Plym	80,059
CORNWALL Co.	tin mines, worked 2,000 years		341,279
Laun'ceston	an old priory	Tamar	6,070
Penzance†	the birth-pl. of Sir H. Davy	Bay	8,578
Fal'mouth	the principal packet station	Fale	7,695

\* *Exe*.—The rivers *Esk*, *Axe*, *Exe*, and the *Usk*, in Wales, derive their names from the Irish word, *uisge*, which signifies "water."

+ *Penzance* is so remarkable for the mildness and salubrity of its air, that it has been denominated the *Montpellier of England*.

## North Wales, Six Counties.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i> (its, or being, &c.)	<i>Situate</i> (on the, on, &c.)	<i>Population.</i>
ANGLESEA	the seat of the druids		50,891
Beauma'ris	suspension bridge, (580 ft.)	Men. Str.	2,701
Hol'yhead	the Dublin packet station	Bay	3,869
CAERNARVONSH.	mountains and scenery		81,093
Caernarvon	slate quarries	Coast	8,001
Ban'gor	once a seat of piety and learning	Men. Str.	7,232
DENBIGHSHIRE	corn, cheese, and coal		88,666
Denbigh	shoes and gloves	Clwyde	3,405
FLINTSHIRE	mining and smelting		66,919
Flint	old castle, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ acre	Dee	2,860
Hol'ywell	St. Wenefrid's well	Dee	10,834
MERIONETHSHIRE	romantic scenery		39,332
Dolgell'ly	coarse linens	Avon	3,695
MONTGOMERYSH.	numerous sheepwalks		69,219
Montgomery	castle built by Wm. the Conq.	Severn	1,208

## South Wales, Six Counties.

RADNORHIRE	sheep and cattle		25,856
New Radnor	beautiful situation	Somergill	472
CARDIGANSHIRE	lead, sheep, and cattle		68,766
Cardigan	good salmon fishery	Teify	2,528
PEMBROKESHIRE	arable and pasture land		88,044
Pembroke	the birth-pl. of Henry VII	Mil. Haven	8,126
CAERMARTHENSH.	corn and grass		106,326
Caermarthen	tin and iron	Fowy	9,526
BRECKNOCKSHIRE	corn and cattle		55,603
Brecknock	fine arsenal	Usk	5,701
GLAMORGANSHIRE	large crops of corn		171,188
Car'diff	bar and pig iron	Taff	10,077
Merthyr-Tydvil	iron works	Taff	34,977
Swan'sea	copper, iron, and coal	Lawy	16,787

**ISLANDS.**—The Isles of *Man* and *Anglesea*, in the Irish Sea; the *Scil'ly Isles*, south-west of Cornwall; the Isles of *Wight*, *Jer'sey*, and *Guern'sey*, in the English Channel; and *Holy Island*, east of Northumberland.

**CAPES.**—*Hol'y-Head*, in Anglesea; *St. David's Head*, in Pembrokeshire; *Land's-End* and *Liz'ard-Point*, in Corn'wall; *Start-Point*, in Devonshire; *Port'-*

*land-Point*, in Dor'setshire ; *Beach'y-Head*, in Sussex ; *Dungeness*, *North Foreland*, and *South Foreland*, in Kent ; and *Spurn-Head* and *Flam'borough-Head*, in Yorkshire.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Che'viot-Hills*, between Northumberland and Scotland ; the *Skid'daw* and *Scafell*, in Cumberland ; the *Peak*, in Derbyshire ; and *Snow'don* and *Plinlim'mon*, in Wales.

**BAYS.**—*Sol'way Frith*, *More'cambe Bay*, *Mil'ford Haven*, and *Bristol Channel*, on the western coast ; *Torbay'* and *Spit'head Bay*, on the southern coast ; and the *Wash*, *Humber Mouth*, and *Brid'lenton Bay*, on the eastern coast.

**LAKES.**—The *Der'went-water* and *Kes'wick*, in Cumberland ; the *Ulls'-water*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland ; and *Win'dermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire.

**RIVERS.**—The *E'den*, flowing into Sol'way Frith ; the *Rib'ble*, *Mer'sey*, and *Dee*, into the Irish Sea ; the *Wye*, *Se'vern*, and *A'ven*, into the Bristol Channel ; the *Exe*, *Lower Avon*, and *It'chen*, into the English Channel ; and the *Med'way*, *Thames*, *Great Ouse*, *Hum'ber*, *Trent*, *Yorkshire Ouse*, *Tees*, *Wear*, and *Tyne*, into the German Ocean.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Excepting the western parts, the surface of England is either generally level, or composed of gentle slopes. In some of the eastern counties there are extensive fens or marshes. Such regard has been paid to agriculture, that no nation in the world can surpass the cultivated parts of this country in beautiful scenes. The *climate* is extremely variable, and the seasons uncertain.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* of the level districts is generally fertile, producing luxuriant herbage and green crops, besides hops and apples. The chief *minerals* are, coal, iron, copper, tin, and lead. The domestic *animals*, particularly the horses, sheep, and oxen, are not, perhaps, to be surpassed in any other country. Cottons, silks, and woollen cloths, hardware, and pottery, are the principles'

**History.**—The Scythians, or Asiatic Goths, are regarded as the chief founders of the English nation. The Romans, under Julius Cæsar, landed in Britain fifty-five years before Christ; and in the year of our Lord, 449, the Saxons made themselves masters of the country. In 1017 the Danes obtained possession of the kingdom, and the Norman conquest followed in 1066. The most remarkable events in English history, subsequent to this period, are the landing of Henry II in Ireland in 1172; the granting of Magna Charta by king John, in 1215, to the English barons; the invasion of France by Edward III and Henry V; the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; the tyranny of Henry VIII, and change of the national religion; the execution of Mary, queen of Scots, by her cousin, queen Elizabeth; the beheading of Charles I in 1649; the Commonwealth and Protectorate of the fanatic Cromwell; the Restoration of Charles II, in 1660; the Revolution, and the deposition of James II, in 1688, in favour of his daughter, Mary, and his son-in-law, William III; the Legislative Union with Scotland, in 1707; the accession of the House of Hanover, in 1714; the Union with Ireland, in 1800; Catholic Emancipation, in 1829; the Reform Bill, in 1832; and the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, in 1841.

**Religion.**—Christianity was introduced early into Britain. At the request of Lucius, the king, in 183, Pope Eleutherius sent thither St. Fugatius and St. Damianus, who baptized the king and queen. England had thus the honour of being the first European nation governed by a Christian monarch. On the arrival of the Saxons, in 449, paganism was restored, and continued to exist throughout the island, with the exception of Wales and Cornwall, until 594, when, by the zeal and labours of St. Augustin and his companions, the country was once more rescued from idolatry. England, from this period, adhered firmly to the Catholic religion till the sixteenth century, when, by the penal enactments of Henry VIII, and some of his successors, it was suppressed, and Protestantism established in its stead. Catholics are now very numerous, and are rapidly increasing. Many distinguished persons have recently embraced the faith. The number of Catholic clergymen in England and Wales is 666, and of chapels, 509. There are ten Catholic colleges in England, and 32 Religious houses.

**Character, &c.**—In their persons the English are of good stature, with regular features, and clear, florid complexions. In their manners they are frank, even to bluntness, and more disposed to gravity than to gaiety. They are extremely tenacious of their liberties; yet no people ever bowed with more servility to the will of a tyrant, than they did to that of Henry VIII. The *form of government* is a limited monarchy; the supreme power being vested in the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons.

## SCOTLAND.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Atlantic Ocean; W., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Channel; S., the Solway Frith and England; and E., the German Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Scot'land, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Gal'loway, is about 280 miles; and its breadth, from Buchan-Ness' to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, 150 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties; namely,—

*Northern.* Ork'ney and Shet'land, Caith'ness, Suth'er-land, Ross, Crom'arty, Inverness', Nairn, El'gin or Mur'ray, Banff, Aberdeen', and Kincar'dine.

*Middle.* For'far or An'gus, Perth, Fife, Kinross', Clackman'nan, Stir'ling, Dumbar'ton, Argyle', and Bute.

*Southern.* Had'dington or East Lo'thian, Ed'inburgh or Mid-Lothian, Linlith'gow or West Lothian, Ber'wick, Rox'burgh, Sel'kirk, Pee'bles, Lan'ark, Ren'frew, Ayr, Dumfries', Kircud'bright, and Wig'ton.

*Northern Counties, Eleven.*

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Population.</i>
ORKNEY Co. <i>Kirk'wall</i>	small sheep and wild fowl ancient cathedral of St. Magnus	A deep bay E. Coast	61,065 3,046 2,787
CAITHNESS Co. <i>Wick</i>	fishing boats, ( <i>busses</i> ) mountains and morasses		36,343 10,393
<i>Thur'so</i>	extensive herring fishery corn and fish trade	Wick R. Thurso	4,881
SUTHERLAND Co. <i>Dor'nock</i>	minerals, bleak mountains a salmon-leap		24,782 504
Ross Co. <i>Tain</i>	mountain-woods and lakes flax spinning and tanning	Dor. Frith Dor. Frith	78,685 3,128

\* Scotland derived its name from an Irish colony, called *Scotia*, who passed over into North Britain in the third century. The Romans called it *Caledonia*, a name said to be derived from a Cimric word, signifying a mountainous country.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula-tion.</i>
Ding'wall	good salmon fishery.	Crom. Frith	2,100
CROMARTY Co.	(pop. &c. being included in Ross)		
Cromarty	fine harbour and quay	Mor. Frith	1,936
INVERNESS Co.	mountains, lakes, & forests		97,799
Inverness*	the capital of the <i>Highlands</i>	Ness	11,568
NAIRN Co.	fir-trees and fertile soil		9,211
Nairn	fish and yarn	R. Nairn	2,384
ELGIN Co.	woody hills and rich vales		35,012
Elgin	ruins of a cathedral	Los'sie	5,064
BANFF Co.	mountains & fertile plains		49,679
Banff	a great export of salmon	Dev'erons	5,309
ABERDEEN Co.	quar. of granite and mill-stone		192,387
Aberdeen	the third city for trade in Scot.	Dee	61,923
KINCARDINE Co.	oats and pasture land		33,075
Stoneha'ven	oil and dried fish	Car'ron	3,012

*Middle Counties, Nine.*

FORFAR Co.	fertile hills		170,520
Forfar	coarse linen and shoes	S. of Esk	7,981
Dundee†	trade with the Baltic	Fr. of Tay	62,873
Montrose'	canvass, ropes, and thread	S. of Esk	14,252
PERTH Co.	rugged rocks and fertility		137,390
Perth	the murder of James I	Tay	20,167
FIFE Co.	cattle, coal, and limestone		140,140
Cu'par	brown linens and leather	Eden	5,137
Dunferm'line	best table linen	N. Q.'s. Ferr.	13,296
St. An'drew's	the cap. of Pictish kingdom	E. Coast	4,449
KINROSS Co.	nearly circular		8,763
Kinross [Co.	cotton goods	Le'ven‡	2,822
CLACKMANNAN	corn, pasture, coal, and salt		19,155
Clackmannan	coal, iron, and plaids	N. of Forth	5,145
STIRLING Co.	coal, iron, and limestone		82,179
Stirling	castle built by James V	R. Forth	10,705
Fal'kirk	great cattle markets	Gt. Canal	8,203
DUMBARTON Co.	morasses and woody hills		44,296
Dumbarton§	manufacture of glass	Leven	4,391

\* *Inver* is an Irish word, signifying the mouth of a river; hence *Inverness*, the place where the *Ness* discharges itself into the sea; *Inverlossie*, the mouth of the *Lossie*, &c.

+ *Dun*, in Irish, signifies a strong or fortified house; it means also a hill or mount, such being generally the fittest place of defence; as *Dunbar*, &c. England and Ireland have numerous places characterised by the prefix *Dun*.

‡ *Leven*.—On a small island in this lake is *Douglas Castle*, in which Mary, queen of Scots, was imprisoned by the Confederate Lords. *Loch-Leven* is famed for its excellent trout.

§ Dumbarton possesses the two-handed sword of Wallace.

<i>Counties and Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for (its, or being, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Situate (on the, on, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>
ARGYLL Co.* <i>Inverary</i>	pasture, sheep, and game herring fishery	Loch Fyn	97,391 1,092
BUTE Co. <i>Rothsay</i>	cattle, sheep, and goats cotton trade and herring fishery	Fr. of Clyde	15,740 7,147

*Southern Counties, Thirteen.*

HADDINGTON Co. <i>Haddington</i>	rich soil and coal mines coarse woollens and leather	Tyne	35,886 3,749
EDINBURGH Co. <i>Edinburgh</i>	rich in corn and pastures the study of medicine	S. of Forth	225,454 132,977
Leith	glass and iron-forges	Leith	26,443
LINLITHGOW Co. <i>Linlithgow</i>	hill & dale, corn & pasture the birth pl. of Queen Mary	Ed. Canal	26,872 4,009
BERWICK Co. <i>Greenlaic'</i>	low and fertile ruins of 2 religious houses	Blackad'der	34,428 1,355
ROXBURGH Co. <i>Jedburgh</i>	mosses, hills, & mountains ruins of a fine abbey	Jed	46,025 3,277
Kel'so	abbey, founded by David I	Tweed	7,990 4,594
SELKIRK Co. <i>Selkirk</i>	hills and pasture land stockings and leather	Et'trick	3,484
PEEBLES Co. <i>Peebles</i>	great flocks of sheep excellent beer	Tweed	10,520 1,898
LANARK Co. <i>Lanark</i>	coal, lead, and <i>lapis-lazuli</i> the falls of the Clyde	Clyde	426,972 4,467
Glas'gow	chief seat of cotton trade	Clyde	255,270
RENFREW Co. <i>Renfrew</i>	once, the Stuarts' patrimony thread manufactures	Cart	155,073 2,012
Pais'ley	finest muslin in Europe	White Cart	48,426
Green'ock	American trade	Clyde	35,645
AYR Co. <i>Ayr and New'ton</i>	cattle and dairies the birth-pl. of Rob. Burns	R. Ayr	164,356 15,749
Kilmarnock	carpets, serges, and leather	Kil. Water	19,398
DUMFRIES Co. <i>Dumfries [Co.</i>	<i>Locker-moss</i> and <i>Hartsel</i> beautiful scenery	Nith	72,830 13,088
KIRKCUDBRIGHT <i>Kirkcudbright</i>	barren mountains, north export of corn	Dee	41,119 2,588
WIGTON Co. <i>Wigton</i>	Scotch galloways woollen & cotton manufac.	Wigton Bay	39,195 1,860
Port-Pat'rick	(the Irish packet station, (22 m.)	N. Channel	2,043

\* Off the

isle of *Iona*, where St. Columbkille, who, with  
in 563, to preach to the Picts, founded a cele-  
of which was in such high repute, that it  
n North Britain. Here are interred many  
of Scotland, four Irish, eight Norwegian,

**ISLANDS.**—The *Orkney* and *Shetland Isles* on the north, and the *Heb'rides*, on the west.

**CAPES.**—*Dun'cansbay-Head*, in Caithness; *Cape Wrath*, in Sutherland; *Butt of Lew'is*, in the Isle of Lewis; *Mull of Cantire'*, in Argyle; *Mull of Galloway* and *Bur'row-Head*, in Wigton; *Fifeness'*, in Fife; and *Kinna'ird's-Head*, in Aberdeen.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Ben-Wy'vis*, west of Cromarty Frith; *Cairngorm'*, on the borders of Inverness; the *Gram'-pians*, on the borders of Aberdeen; *Ben-Ne'veis*, in Inverness, the loftiest in Great Britain; *Ben-Lo'mond*, in Stirling; and the *Lam'mer-moor-Hills*, between Haddington and Berwick.

**BAYS AND FRITHS.**—*Pent'land Frith*, between Caithness and the Orkneys; *Loch-Linnhe* (leen), in the north-west of Argyle; *Frith of Clyde*, west of Ayr and Renfrew; *Sol'way Frith*, between Dumfries and Cumberland; and the *Frith of Forth*, between Fife and Haddington.

**LAKES.**—*Loch-Ness*, in Inverness; *Loch-Tay*, in Perth; *Loch-Awe*, in Argyle; and *Loch-Lo'mond*, between Stirling and Dumbarton.

**RIVERS.**—The *Clyde*, flowing into the Frith of Clyde; and the *Tweed*, *Forth*, *Tay*, *Dee*, *Don*, and *Spey*, into the German Ocean.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Rugged mountains, expansive lakes, rapid rivers, vast fens and marshes, interspersed with fertile vales and level tracts, are the chief natural features of Scotland. The *climate* is variable, and is colder than that of England.

**Soil and Productions.**—In the Lowlands the *soil* is generally fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation. The agricultural *productions* are nearly the same as those of England. Iron, lead, and coal, are the most valuable of the *minerals*. In Scotland are reared sheep and cattle in great numbers, which are much valued

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and one French monarch. The name *Iona* is derived from a Hebrew word, signifying a *dove*, in allusion to its patron, St. Columba. After the saint's death, the island retained his name, and was called *I-Columb-cill*, or "Columb's cell," now contracted into *Icolmkill*.

for the delicacy of their flesh. The chief *manufactures* are, cottons, damasks, linen, and iron-ware.

*History.*—The Highlands\* are inhabited by a race of Celts, called Scotti, who appear to have passed over from Ireland in the third century. They still retain the language of their ancestors, much resembling that used at present by the Irish peasantry. The Irish Scots are said to have been a colony from Spain, of Scythian origin. In their first invasion of N. Britain, they were repulsed by the Picts, but afterwards invited over by the latter to assist them against the English Saxons. Under king Fergus, in 503, they erected a kingdom in a part of Scotland; and about the year 900, they became masters of the country. The appellation of Picts ceased with their kingdom, which was thenceforth called Scotia, the name previously given to Ireland. This transfer of a name, and the ancient application of the term Scots indifferently to the natives of both countries, appear to have given rise to much confusion and difference of opinion amongst antiquaries. The crowns of England and Scotland were united in 1603, when James VI., of Scotland, ascended the English throne; the legislative union followed in 1707. The chief remnants at present of Scotland's ancient constitution, are the General Assembly and the Court of Session. The laws differ considerably in both countries.

*Religion.*—In 431, Pope Celestine sent St. Palladius, a Roman, to preach to the Scots both in N. Britain and Ireland. The Scots eagerly received the faith, became strict observers of its divine maxims, and for centuries the church of Scotland was distinguished for the number of its saints. Calvinism was introduced into Scotland under the *Presbyterian* form of church government, soon after the rise of Protestantism, but did not become the state religion until the revolution of 1688. The number of Catholics in Scotland at present is about 500,000. They are governed by five bishops, who are *Vicars-Apostolic*; the number of clergy is ninety-one; of Catholic churches, seventy-three.

*Character.*—The Scots are a brave, hardy, prudent, and an industrious people. They are persevering in the pursuit of any object, and will endure much fatigue to attain it. Though numbers of them are found in distant countries, yet no people entertain a stronger attachment to their native soil, and they are everywhere remarked for the predilection they have for each other. The *kilt*, *fillibeg*, and *bonnet*, worn by some of the Scotch regiments, and retained still by some of the peasantry in the Highlands, are quite unique as a dress to mark their nationality.

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\* The *Highlands* comprise the Counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, and Argyle; the western parts of Perthshire, and the mountainous parts of Murray, Ber-

## BRITISH COLONIES.

**IN EUROPE.**—*Heligoland*, a small island in the German Ocean, about twenty-six miles from the mouths of the Elbe and We'ser; *Gibraltar*, an important fortress in the south of Spain; *Malta*, a celebrated island in the Mediterranean; and the *Ionian Islands*, to the west of Greece, forming a republic, under the protection of the British crown.

**IN ASIA.**—The greater part of *Hindostan*; *Ceylon*, a large island south of Hindostan; *Aracan*, *Martaban*, *Tenas'serim*, and *Malacca*, provinces along the western side of the Eastern Peninsula; *Pu'lo-Penang*, an island near the western coast of Malacca; and *Singapore*, an island south of the same Peninsula.

**IN AUSTRALIA.**—The greater part of the vast island of *New Holland*; *Van Diemen's Land*; *New Zealand*; and *Norfolk Island*.

**IN AFRICA.**—*Sierra Leone*, which was made a British settlement in 1787; *Cape of Good Hope*, colonised by the Dutch in 1650, but possessed by the British since 1806; *St. Helena*, an island in the South Atlantic, famous as the abode of Napoleon Buonaparte, from October 16th, 1815, until his death, May 5th, 1821; and the *Mauritius*, in the Indian Ocean, taken by the British from the French, in 1810.

**IN NORTH AMERICA.**—*Labrador*, the countries round Hudson's Bay, *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, colonised by the French in 1608, but in possession of the British since 1763. *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton*, *Prince Edward's Island*, the *Bermu'das*, and *Hondu'ras*, in Guatimala.

**IN SOUTH AMERICA.** the settlements of *Demera'ra*, *Essequi'bo*, and *Berbice'*, in Guiana.

**IN THE WEST INDIES.**—The *Baha'mas*, *Jamai'ca*, *Torto'la*, *An-guil'la*, *St. Chris'topher's*, *Ne'vis*, *Anti'gua*, *Montserrat'*, *Domin'ica*, *St. Lu'cia*, *St. Vin'cent*, *Grena'da*, *Barba'does*, *Toba'go*, and *Trinidad'*.

## SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

		Sq. miles.	Population.
Great Britain, .....		87,960	18,540,682
Ireland, .....		31,874	8,175,238
British dependencies in Europe, .....		1,222	348,000
Do. in Asia, .....		861,650	90,847,200
Do. in Australia, .....		1,496,000	140,000
Do. in Africa, .....		130,754	286,880
Do. in North America, .....		1,800,000	1,500,000
Do. in South America, .....		76,000	115,000
Do. in the West Indies, .....		14,540	778,000
Total, .....		4,500,000	120,731,000

From the above summary, it appears that Great Britain rules over an extent of territory fifty times as large as itself, and over a population nearly five times as numerous as that of the whole British Islands.

## DENMARK.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Ska'ger-Rack ; W., the German Ocean ; S., Germany ; and E., the Bal'tic, the Sound, and the Cat'tegat.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Den'mark, from the Skaw to the Elbe, is 300 miles ; and its breadth, from the German Ocean to Copenha'gen, 175 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The divisions of Denmark are, Jut'land, Sles'wick, Hol'stein, and Lau'enburg, on the *Continent* ; with the *Islands*, Zea'land, Fu'nen, Laa'land, Fal'ster, &c., in the Cattegat and Baltic.

**ISLANDS.**—Besides those already named, are, *Ice'land* and the *Fa'roe Islands*, in the Atlantic.

**CAPE.**—The *Skaw*, in the North of Jutland.

**GULF.**—*Lyme Fiord*, in Jutland, extending nearly from east to west.

**STRAITS.**—The *Sound*, between Zealand and Sweden ; the *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen ; and the *Little Belt*, between Funen and Jutland.

**RIVER.**—The *Ey'der*, flowing into the German Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**COPENHAGEN**, in the Island of Zealand ; *Al'tona* in Hol'stein, a place of extensive trade.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Denmark is a vast plain, beautifully diversified with woods, lakes, and rivulets. The *climate* in the south and in the islands is mild ; but in the north the winter is extremely severe.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil*, particularly in Zealand and Funen, is fertile in corn and pasture. Holstein is noted for an excellent breed of horses and horned cattle, and Falster abounds in game.

**Religion.**—The Danes were first converted to Christianity by St. Anscharius in the 9th century. In 1534, Christiern III embraced Lutheranism, and made it the national religion. It is still the religion of the state, but the bishops have no political power. There are numerous congregations of Catholics,

with their respective pastors, in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, who altogether amount to about 100,000. Copenhagen has one Catholic chapel and three convents, all of which have been recently founded.

*Character, &c.*—The Danes are tall and muscular, with good complexions, and are said to be fond of show and convivial entertainments. The government is an absolute monarchy, but mildly administered.\*

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## NORWAY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Atlantic Ocean; S., the Skager-Rack; and E., Sweden.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Nor'way, from the North Cape to the Naze, is 950 miles; its breadth varies from 60 to 250 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Norway is divided into the following provinces, namely, Nord'land and Fin'mark, in the *north*; Christia'nia, Chris'tiansand', Ber'gen, and Dron'-theim, in the *south*.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Loffo'den Islands*, on the west coast of Nordland.

**CAPES.**—The *North Cape*, on the North of Finmark; and the *Naze*, in the south of Christiansand.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Dov'refeld* and *Ko'len*, between Norway and Sweden.

**BAYS.**—*West Fiord*, and *Drontheim Bay*, on the west; and *Christiania Bay*, on the south.

**RIVERS.**—The *Glommen*, *Drammen*, and *Lou'ven*, flowing into the Skager-Rack; and the *Ta'na*, into the Northern Ocean.

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\* There are four kinds of governments: *despotic monarchy*, which implies that the will of the sovereign is the law; *absolute monarchy*, which signifies that the monarch governs by established laws and customs; *limited monarchy*, which indicates that the power of the sovereign is restrained by legislative assemblies; and the *republican* form of government, in which the laws are made and administered by persons elected by the people.

**CHIEF TOWNS.—CHRISTIANIA**, north of Christiania Bay; *Bergen*, on the western coast, the largest town in Norway; *Drontheim*, on the south of Drontheim Bay, the ancient residence of the kings of Norway.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Next to Switzerland, Norway is the most mountainous country in Europe, and abounds in lakes and pine forests. The *climate* resembles that of Sweden, without being so hot in summer, or so cold in winter.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* and *productions* of Norway are nearly similar to those of Sweden. The silver *mines* at Königsberg are said to be the richest in Europe. Among the *animals* may be named the rein-deer, the elk, the wolf, and the lynx.

**Religion.**—The Catholic faith was introduced into Norway in 1030, by St. Olave. Nicholas Breakspear, an Englishman, afterwards Pope Adrian IV, preached there in 1151; but Lutheranism has, since the early part of the 16th century, been the established religion. Here, as well as in Denmark, the bishops have no political power.

**Character, &c.**—The Norwegians are a plain, honest, and friendly people, but passionate and revengeful. Norway formerly belonged to Denmark, but is now subject to Sweden, to which country it was annexed in 1814; it is still, however, a distinct kingdom, governed by its own laws and legislature.

## SWEDEN.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Finmark; W., Norway; S., the Cattegat and Baltic; and E., the Baltic, Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Swe'den, from north to south, is nearly 1,000 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, over 200 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Sweden is divided into Swedish Lapland\* in the *north*; Sweden proper in the *middle*; and Gothland in the *south*.

\* *Lapland*, which extends along the Frozen Ocean to the White Sea, and is the most northerly country of Europe, is divided between Sweden and Russia.

**ISLANDS.**—*Goth'land*, and *O'land*, in the Baltic.

**LAKES.**—*Wen'ner*, 100 miles long and 40 broad; *Wet'ter*, 70 long and 16 broad; and *Mae'ler*, 60 long and 25 broad, and containing about 1,300 islands.

**RIVERS.**—The *Goth'a*, flowing from Lake Wenner into the Cattegat; the *Mota'la*, from Lake Wetter into the Baltic; and the *Tor'neo*, from the Norwe'gian Mountains into the Gulf of Bothnia.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**STOCK'HOLM**, at the junction of Lake Mae'ler with the Baltic; *Up'sal*, north of Stockholm, the seat of a university; and *Got'tenburg*, on the Cattegat, the principal place of trade.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Sweden is in general wild and picturesque, the greater part of it being overrun with mountains, marshes, woods, and lakes. The *climate*, though severe, is healthy; the winter is long, dry, and exceedingly cold; the summer is short and sultry.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is barren, except in the southern provinces, where hemp, flax, and tobacco, are much cultivated. The *minerals*, especially iron and copper, form, with timber, the chief natural wealth of the country.

**Religion.**—The Gospel was first preached to the Swedes in the 9th century, by St. Anscharius. Early in the 16th century, by means of persecuting laws, affecting the lives and property of Catholics, Lutheranism was established the religion of the state. In 1632, Christina succeeded her father, Gustavus Adolphus, but preferring religion to a diadem, she, in 1654, resigned the crown, and embraced the Catholic faith. She died at Rome, in 1689.

**Character, &c.**—The Swedes are, in general, peaceable, orderly, and industrious; they are of a robust constitution, and patiently endure the hardest labour. Though some attention is paid to popular education, yet it appears that morality is at a low ebb throughout the country. The *government* is a limited monarchy.

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The Laplanders are of a diminutive size, seldom exceeding four feet in height. In winter they travel in sledges, drawn along the frozen surface of the snow by the reindeer, an animal peculiarly adapted to the severity of the climate, and forming the chief wealth of the inhabitants—its milk and flesh affording him food, and its skin clothing. The population of Lapland is stated to be about 60,000. Sweden, Norway, and Lapland, comprised the ancient *Scandinavia*.

## RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Sweden, the Baltic, Prus'sia, and Aus'tria; S., Tur'key and the Black Sea; and E., the Don, the Vol'ga, and the U'r'al mountains.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Rus'sia, from the Arctic Ocean to the south of Crime'a, is 1,700 miles; and its breadth, from the Baltic to the U'r'al mountains, 1,500.

**DIVISIONS.**—Russia is divided into 47 Provinces, or Governments.

**ISLANDS.**—*No'va Zem'bla* and *Spitz'bergen*, in the Northern Ocean; *A'land*, *Da'go*, and *Oe'sel*, in the Baltic.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Ural Mountains*, between Russia and Sibe'ria; and the *Val'dai Hills*, in the province of Nov'gorod.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The Gulfs of *Ri'ga* and *Fin'land*, in the West of Russia; and the Bays of *Archangel* (ark-an'e'jel) and *One'ga*, in the south of the White Sea.

**LAKES.**—*Lado'ga*, east, and *One'ga*, north-east of the Gulf of Finland; *Il'men*, south of Ladoga; and *Pe'i'pus*, south of the Gulf of Finland.

**RIVERS.**—The *Dwi'na* and *Onega*, flowing into the White Sea; the *Dnie'ster*, *Bog*, and *Dnie'per*, into the Black Sea; the *Don*, into the Sea of Az'oph; and the *Volga*, into the Caspian Sea.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**PETERSBURG**, on the Neva, founded by Peter the Great, in 1703; **Mos'cow**, formerly the capital, burned during the French invasion in 1812; **Cron'stadt**, on the Gulf of Finland, the chief station of the Russian navy; **Ri'ga**, an important city on the gulf of the same name; **Kiev** and **Cher'son**, on the Dnieper; and **Odes'sa**, on the Black Sea, the principal seaport in the south of Russia.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Russia is in general level, and abounds in forests, marshes, lakes, and rivers, and in extensive heaths, called *steppes*. The *climate* presents every variety of temperature, from the chilling blast of Lapland, to the genial and mild air of Italy.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* varies considerably in the different provinces. Timber, hemp, flax, tallow, furs, and leather, are the chief *productions*. The *minerals* are, copper and iron, principally procured from the Ural mountains. The *animals* are, the camel and rein-deer, which are natives of opposite climates; also, the bear, musk-deer, and ermine.

*Religion.*—The conversion of the Russians to Christianity commenced in 946, when the holy queen Helen, called before her baptism *Olga*, embraced the Catholic faith at Constantinople. In 1415, at the instigation of *Photius*, metropolitan of Russia, this nation embraced the Greek schism, to which it still adheres. Catholics, however, are very numerous, particularly in the provinces which formerly belonged to Poland. Their number is estimated at 6,500,000, and in Petersburg alone, they considerably exceed 20,000.

*Character, &c.*—The Russians are hardy, vigorous, and patient of labour; but are, for the most part, rude and ignorant. The *government* is an absolute monarchy, amounting to a military despotism.

## POLAND.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Russia, Prussia, and the Baltic; W., Ger'many; S., Hun'gary and Turkey; and E., Russia.

**EXTENT.**—Po'land, now divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is in length, from east to west, 700 miles, and in breadth, from north to south, 600.\*

**DIVISIONS.**—This noble but ill-fated country formerly contained thirteen provinces; namely, Cour'land, Uk'raine, Samogi'tia, Lithua'nia, Volhy'nia, Podo'lia, Mas-

\* The existing kingdom of Poland, as constituted by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, is of comparatively limited dimensions, extending only between the 50th and 55th degree of N. lat., and between the 18th and 24th degree of E. long, with a population in 1838, of 4,298,962, of whom one-tenth were Jews.

so'via, Pole'sia, Pola'chia, Polish Russia, Great Po'land, Little Poland, and Red Russia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Vis'tula* and *Nie'men*, flowing into the Baltic ; and the *Dwina*, into the Gulf of Riga.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**WAR'SAW**, on the Vistula, the residence of the Russian authorities ; *Cra'cow*, where the kings of Poland were formerly crowned ; *Dant'zic*, on the Vistula, celebrated for its oak ; and *Grod'no*, on the Niemen, where Stanislaus abdicated the crown in 1795.

**Religion.**—The Poles, converted to Christianity by St. Adalbert, in 996, have preserved inviolably the Catholic faith to our time. The king of Poland was styled *His Most Orthodox Majesty*. The number of Catholics in Russia and Poland is computed at 10,500,000.

**Character.**—The Poles are full of life and activity, dignified in their persons, and in general appearance more Asiatic than European. Their diversions are manly and warlike. They are fair in their complexion, brave, honest, and hospitable ; and the women in general are remarkable for their exemplary piety and virtue.

## PRUSSIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Baltic and Germany ; W., Hol'land and Bel'gium ; S., Germany and Austria ; and E., Poland and Russia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Prussia from Aix-la-Chapelle' to the frontiers of Poland, is 750 miles ; and its breadth, from the Baltic to the south of Sile'sia, 340 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomera'nia, Posen', Silesia, Bran'denburg, Prussian Sax'ony, Westpha'lia, and Rhe'nish Prussia.

**LAKES.**—*Cu'rishe Haff*, at the mouth of the Niemen ; *Frish'e Haff*, at the mouth of the Vistula ; and *Grass' Haff*, at the mouth of the O'der.

**RIVERS.**—The *Vistula* and *O'der*, flowing into the Baltic; and the *Elbe*, *Ems*, and *Rhine*, into the G. Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**BERLIN'**, on the Spree, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe; *Mem'el*, on the Baltic, noted for its timber; *Kön'igsberg*, on the Pregel, and *Bres'lau*, on the Oder, the seats of universities; *Aix-la-Chapelle'*, the favourite residence of Charlemagne; *Coblenz'* and *Cologne'*,\* upon the Rhine; the former, the chief dépôt for the Rhenish wines; the latter, the capital of Rhenish Prussia, remarkable for its magnificent new Gothic Cathedral,

**Natural Features, &c.**—Prussia, for the greater part, presents an extremely flat surface; nearly 17,000,000 of acres are covered with forests. The climate is cold and moist, but, in general, healthy.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil, except in Silesia and Rhenish Prussia, is poor and sandy. The chief productions are, grain, hops, flax, and excellent timber. Amber is the principal mineral. The forests abound in game, as white hares, stags, and wild boars; but are infested with bears, lynxes, wolves, and other beasts of prey. The chief manufacture is that of linen, for which Silesia has long been noted.

**Religion.**—St. Adalbert commenced the conversion of Prussia in 996, from which period it continued Catholic till 1525. The established religion at present is the *Evangelical*, formed by the late king, Frederick William III, from Lutheranism and Calvinism. The number of Catholics in all the provinces is nearly 6,000,000. There are in Prussia 4,285 Catholic churches, about 70 convents for men, and 20 for women. Few buildings are comparable to the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. Cologne, which is entirely Catholic, has 20 churches, 20 hospitals, and several scientific institutions.

**Character, &c.**—The Prussians are a brave and warlike people; in manners they are essentially German, though travellers have remarked that they appear dull and gloomy when compared to their Saxon neighbours, who are a lively and contented people. The government is an absolute monarchy.

\* *Cologne* has been rendered famous in modern times by the zeal and fortitude displayed by its illustrious archbishop, the late *Baron Droste von Vischering*, in resisting the arbitrary and unjust measures of the Prussian government on the subject of *mixed marriages*.

## AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Poland, Prussia, and Saxony; W., Bava'ria, Swit'zerland, and the Sardin'ian States; S., the Ro'man States, the Adriat'ic, and Turkey; and E., Turkey and Russia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Aus'tria, from east to west, is 850 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, 450 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The eastern part of Germany; the northern part of It'aly; Hun'gary; and Bohe'mia; with parts of Molda'veria, Croa'tia, and Poland.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Carpa'thian Mountains*, between Hungary and Galic'ia; the *Sudet'ic Mountains*, north of Bohemia; and the *Tyroles' Alps*, north of Lom'bardy.

**RIVERS.**—The *Dan'ube*, with its tributaries, the *Inn*, *Drave*, and *Save*, on its right bank; and the *Mora'vea* and *Theiss*, on its left bank.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*VIEN'NA*, on the Danube, one of the most ancient cities of Germany; *Pres'burg*, the ancient capital of Hungary; *Bu'da*, the modern capital, celebrated for its baths; *Pesth*, on the opposite side of the Danube, with a great inland trade; *Brünn*, the capital of Mora'veria, with extensive trade and manufactures; *Prague*, the capital of Bohemia, containing the oldest university in Germany; *Sältz'burg*, in Upper Austria, famous for its salt works; *Inn'spruck*, on the Inn, the capital of Tyrol; *Trent*, on the Adige, where the last General Council of the Church was held;\* *Trieste*, on the Gulf of Ven'ice, with extensive commerce; and *Wielicz'ka*, in Austrian Poland, near which are the most extensive salt mines in the world.

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\* The General Council of Trent, which was convoked by Pope Paul III, the 22nd May, 1542, assembled in the Cathedral church of Trent, the 13th December, 1545, and closed its sittings the 14th December, 1563, being the fourth year of the pontificate of Pius IV.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Austria is in many places covered with great forests; it has but a small extent of sea-coast, and is rather mountainous than level. The *climate* is, in general, mild and salubrious, except in Hungary, where numerous lakes and morasses render it unhealthy.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is very fertile, *producing* corn, wine, and fruit in abundance. Austria is richer in *mineral* wealth than any other country in Europe. The *sheep* of Hungary, like those of Wallachia, have long spiral horns and pendant wool; and the *cattle* are mostly of a slate colour, and of an excellent description.

*Religion.*—The Hungarians, Moravians, and Bohemians were converted by St. Methodius and St. Cyril, about the year 894. The Catholic is the established religion of all the provinces of Austria: no civil rights, however, are withheld from the professors of any other creed.

*Character, &c.*—The Austrians are cold and formal in their manners, but yet sincere, good-natured, and hospitable. They are good soldiers, ingenious artisans, and are remarkable for integrity and strict morality. The *Hungarians* are singularly graceful and handsome in their persons, and are a brave and magnanimous people. The *government* is an absolute monarchy, though almost every country subject to the empire enjoys its own code of laws, which are, in general, mild and salutary.

## GERMANY.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., the Baltic, Denmark, and the German Ocean; W., Holland, Rhenish Prussia, and France; S., Switzerland and Italy; and E., Hungary and Prussia.

*EXTENT.*—The length of Germany, from north to south, is 600 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 500 miles.

*DIVISIONS.\**—Germany is divided as follows:—

*Kingdoms.* Han'over, Wir'temburg, Bava'ria, Sax'ony.

*Electorate.* Hesse' Cassel.

\* Besides these, Germany comprises Prussian and Austrian Germany, the G. Duchy of Luxemburg, belonging to Holland, and the Duchy of Holstein Lanenburg, belonging to Denmark, which altogether contain nearly 153,000 square miles, with a population of 23,427,000; leaving to the other German States only 90,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 15,238,000.

*Grand Duchies.* The two Mecklenburgs, Ol'denburg, Hesse' Darmstadt, Ba'den, Saxe-Wei'mar, and Eisenach'.

*Duchies.* The principal are, Bruns'wick, Saxe-Co'-burg-Gotha, Al'tenburg, Saxe - Meinin'gen, and Nas-sau'.

*Principalities.* Lippe Det'mold, Schwartzburg-Ru-dol'stadt, Reuss, and Wal'deck, are the chief.

*Landgraves.* Hesse Hom'burg.

*Free Cities.* Lü'beck, Ham'burg, Bre'men, and FRANK'-FORT, the great emporium of German commerce.

*MOUNTAINS.*—The *Hartz Mountains*, in Hanover ; the *Black Forest*, in Baden and Wirtemburg ; and the *Erzgebirge* (erz'berg), between Saxony and Bohemia.

*RIVERS.*—The *Elbe*, *We'ser*, *Ems*, and *Rhine*, flowing into the German Ocean ; and the *Danube*, through Austria, into the Black Sea.

*CHIEF TOWNS.*—*Mu'nich*, on the Iser, celebrated for its galleries of sculptures and paintings ; *Leip'sic*, on the Pleisse, noted for its fairs and sale of books ; *Dres-den*, on the Elbe, distinguished for its library, museum, and collection of pictures ; *Göt'tingen*, on the Leine, the seat of a university ; *Mentz*, on the Rhine, with the strongest fortress in Germany ; *Carlsru'he*, on the Rhine, the capital of Ba'den ; and *Stul'gard*, on the Nissenbach', the capital of Wir'temburg.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The north of Germany is almost a perfect level ; the south is traversed by chains of mountains and extensive forests. The climate is temperate and salubrious.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil in general is fertile. The ordinary productions are various kinds of grain, wine, and timber. Germany is rich in minerals, particularly silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead. The German horses are more remarkable for weight than spirit ; and the glutton found here, is said to be the most voracious of all animals.

*Religion.*—The Catholic religion, since it was first preached in Germany, by St. Boniface, in 719, continued to be the only religion known in that country until the great defection in 1529, when, at the instigation of Luther and his associates, a protest was drawn

up in the town of Spire, whence their followers have obtained the name of *Protestants*. At present the Catholics are more numerous than any of the separated sects, being nearly 7,000,000; with 5,790 Catholic churches.

*Character, &c.*—Love of music has long been one of the characteristics of the German people: the merchants and tradesmen are remarkable for probity, and the lower orders for their industry and perseverance. The *government* is absolute in some of the states; others are constitutional monarchies; but the general affairs of all are managed by the Federative Diet, held at Frankfort on the Maine.

## HOLLAND.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N. and W., the German Ocean; S., Bel'gium; and E., Germany.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Holland, from north to south, is 160 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 110 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Grön'ingen, Fries'land, Drenthe, Overys'sel, Guel'derland, U'trecht, Holland Proper, Zea'land, North Brabant', part of Lim'burg, and part of Lux'emburg.\*

**ISLANDS.**—*Ame'land*, *Schel'ling*, *Vlie'land*, and *Tex'el*, at the entrance of the Zuy'der-Zee'; *Scho'wen*, *Tho'len*, *North Beve'land*, *South Beve'land*, and *Wal'cheren*, forming in great part the province of Zealand.

**SEAS AND BAYS.**—*Lau'wer-Zee*, and *Dol'lart Bay*, north of Gröningen; *Zuyder-Zee*, south of Friesland; and *Haar'lem Meer*, east of Holland Proper.

**RIVERS.**—The *Y'sel*, flowing into the Zuyder-Zee; and the *Rhine*, the *Waal*, and the *Meuse*, into the German Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—AM'STERDAM, on the Am'ster, dis-

\* By a treaty in 1839, the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg were divided between Holland and Belgium.

That part of Luxemburg which belongs to Holland, is detached from the rest of the Dutch possessions, and surrounded by Prussia, Belgium, and France. The western portion of Limburg, which belongs to Holland, is connected with it on the south-east, and has Belgium on the west and south, and Rhenish Prussia on the east.

tinguished for its commerce ; *Haar'lem*, on the Spaar'en, where the art of printing is said to have been invented in 1440 ; *Ley'den*, on the Rhine, famous for its university ; *Rot'terdam*, on the Meuse, the birth-place of Erasmus ; *U'trecht*, on the Rhine, memorable for its treaties ; and *Zut'phen*, on the Yssel, at the siege of which Sir Philip Sydney was killed in 1586.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The general aspect of Holland is that of a vast reclaimed marsh. It is in great part lower than the sea, and is intersected by numerous canals, which serve all the purposes of roads. The country being low and marshy, the *climate* is cold, moist, and foggy. The frost in winter is very severe.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is naturally favourable to vegetation, and by skilful cultivation produces excellent flax, wheat, and madder. The black cattle, called the *Dutch Breed*, yield great quantities of milk and butter, which last forms a staple article of commerce. Linens, and that species of pottery called *Delft-ware*, form the chief *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—The seeds of the Christian faith were sown in Holland by St. Eligius and St. Wilfrid, in 678. Amidst the religious convulsions of the 16th century, Calvinism was introduced, and has since been the established religion. Catholics are pretty numerous, amounting probably to about one third of the entire population.

*Character, &c.*—The Dutch are considered slow and heavy, but diligent and persevering. An inordinate love of gain forms a prominent feature in their character. The *government* is a limited monarchy.

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## BELGIUM.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., Holland ; W., the German Ocean ; S., France ; and E., Germany.

*EXTENT.*—The length of Bel'gium, from east to west, is 150 miles ; and its breadth, from north to south, 110 miles.

*DIVISIONS.*—Belgium is divided into nine provinces, namely, Ant'werp, part of Limburg, South Brabant', East Flan'ders, West Flanders, Hainault' (*hay-no'*), Namur', Liege', an' 'emburg.

**RIVERS.**—The *Scheldt*, with its tributaries, flowing into the German Ocean; the *Maese* and *Lys*, into the Scheldt; and the *Sam'bre*, into the Meuse.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**BRUSSELS**, on the Senne, noted for its manufacture of lace and carpets; *Antwerp*,\* on the Scheldt, the birth-place of Reubens and Vandyke; **Ghent**, the birth-place of Charles V, stands upon 26 islands, connected by 300 bridges; **Bruges** (broozh), near the west coast, a place of considerable trade; **Liege**, on the Meuse, remarkable for its manufacture of iron and clocks; **Louvain'**, on the Dyle, celebrated for its university; and **Waterloo'**, memorable for the overthrow of Buonaparte, June 18th, 1815.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Belgium is nearly a perfect level, having scarcely a single hill to diversify its surface. Woods and forests are numerous. The climate is more remarkable for moisture than warmth.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil is in general rich and in the highest state of cultivation, yielding plentiful crops of excellent clover, turnips, flax, corn, and hops. The minerals are iron, copper, lead, coal, and marble. The most valuable animals are the horses and cattle, which are both of unusual size. Fine linen and lace are the chief manufactures.

**Religion.**—The religion is the Catholic, and has been such since the Belgians first received the faith by the preaching of St. Eleutherius in 532, and of Vedast in 536.

**Character, &c.**—The Belgians are a religious, hospitable, brave, and intelligent people, and are justly admired for their industry and strict integrity. Their success in manufactures and in the art of painting has been unrivalled. The government is a limited monarchy, established in 1830, under Leopold, uncle to Victoria, queen of England.

\* *Antwerp* is distinguished as the scene of the invaluable labours of the *Bollandists*, while engaged in writing their admirable "Acta Sanctorum," or Lives of the Saints; a work which, though unfinished, fills eighty volumes in folio. The cathedral of Antwerp is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe; its length is 500 feet, breadth, 230, and height, 360. Its arches are supported by 122 pillars, forming 230 arcades; and its spire is 451 feet high. The number of Catholic churches in Belgium is stated to be 1915.

+ At the general peace of 1815, Holland and Belgium were incorporated into one kingdom, under the denomination of the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*, and given to William, Prince of Orange; but the Belgians becoming discontented with his intolerant government, in 1830, threw off the Dutch yoke, and became an independent kingdom.

## FRANCE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Belgium and the English Channel; W., the Bay of Bis'cay; S., the Pyrenees' and Mediterra'nean; and E., Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

**EXTENT.**—The length of France, from Dunkirk' to the Pyrenees, is 600 miles; and its breadth, from Brest to the Rhine, 590 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—France was formerly divided into thirty-five provinces,\* namely :—

1. *Northern Provinces.* French Flan'ders, Artois', Pic'ardy, Nor'mandy, Isle of France, Champagne', Lor'raine', and Alsace'.

2. *Western Provinces.* Bretagne', Maine, Anjou', Poitou', Aunis', Saintonge', and Angoumois'.

3. *Midland Provinces.* Touraine', Orleanais', Ber'ri, Nivernais', Bourbon'nais, La Marche, Limou'sin, Au'vergne', and Lyonnais'.

4. *Provinces bordering on Switzerland and Italy.* Franche-Comté, Bur'gundy, Dau'phiné, and Provence'.

5. *Southern Provinces.* Guienne', Gas'cony, Lan-guedoc', county of Avign'on, Bearn, county of Foix, and Rousillon'.

\* France, in 1790, was divided into eighty-six departments, namely :—

1. The North, Strait of Calais, Somme, Lower Seine, Eure, Calvados, the Channel, Orne, Aisne, Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine, Seine and Marne, Ar-dennes, Marne, Aube, Upper Marne, Mense, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine.

2. Finistère, North Coast, Morbihan, Ille and Villaine, Lower Loire, Mayenne, Sarthe, Mayenne and Loire, Vendée, Two Sèvres, Vienne, Lower Charente, Charente.

3. Indre and Loire, Eure and Loire, Loiret, Loire and Cher, Cher, Indre, Nievre, Allier, Creuse, Upper Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Rhône, Loire.

4. Doubs, Upper Saône, Jura, Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, Ain, Isère, Drome, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, Var, Mouths of Rhône.

5. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn and Garonne, Lot and Garonne, Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenees, Ardèche, Upper Loire, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, Aude, Aude, Aude, Vancluse, Lower Pyrenees, Ariège, Eastern Pyrenees, Corsica.

**ISLANDS.**—*Ushant'*, W. of Bretagne ; *Oleron'*, *Rh *, and *Belleisle'*, in the Bay of Biscay ; *Hi res*,\* on the coast of Provence ; and *Corsica*, in the Mediterranean.

**CAPES.**—*Bar'fleur* and *La Hogue*, in Normandy.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Pyrenees'*, between France and Spain : the *Alps*, between France and Italy ; *Cantal'* and *Puy-de-D me*, in Auvergne' ; *Mount Ju'ra*, between Franche-Comt  and Switzerland ; *C te d'Or*, in Burgundy ; and *Vosges* (vozh), between Alsace' and Lorraine.

**RIVERS.**—The *Seine*, flowing into the English Channel ; the *Loire* and *Garonne'*, into the Bay of Biscay ; the *Rhone*, with its tributary, the *Sabne*, into the Gulf of Ly'ons ; and the *Rhine*, separating Alsace' from Germany.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*PAR'is*, on the Seine, next to London, the largest city in Europe ; *Rou'en*, at which died the Venerable De la Salle on Good Friday, 1719 ; *Tours*, on the Loire, where St. Patrick received the clerical tonsure ; *Orle'ans*, memorable for its siege, in 1428 ; *Dijon'*, the birth-place of Bossuet and Buffon ; *Stras'bourg*, on the Rhine, noted for its cathedral, the tower of which is 468 feet high ; *Ly'ons*,† on the Rhone, the second city in France, celebrated for its silk manufactures ; *Greno'ble*, noted for its manufacture of gloves ; *Avign'on*, on the Rhone, which belonged to the Pope from the middle of the fourteenth century till the revolution in 1790 ; *Nismes*, famous for its Roman antiquities ; *Montpellier'*, celebrated for its pure air and mild climate ; *Toulouse'*, on the Garonne', a place of considerable trade ; and *Ajaccio* (a-ya-tcho), in Corsica, the birth-place of Buonaparte, August 15th, 1769.

**CHIEF PORTS.**—*Cal'ais*, the nearest port to Eng-

\* *Hi res*.—In one of these islands, called *Lerins*, was the celebrated monastery, in which St. Patrick spent nine years, immediately before his apostolic mission to Ireland.

† Lyons is distinguished as having been the place in which the Society for the Propagation of the Faith had its origin, May 3rd, 1822.

land; *Boulogne'*, the birth-place of St. Patrick; *Ha'vere*, at the mouth of the Seine, with a strong citadel; *Brest*, the chief naval station of France on the Atlantic; *Nantes*, with an extensive foreign trade; *Bordeau'x*, noted for its wine, brandy, and fruits; *Bayonne'*, famous for hams and chocolate; *Marseilles'*, founded by the Phoeceans, 539 years before Christ; and *Toulon'*, the chief station on the Mediterranean for the French navy.\*

*Natural Features, &c.*—France is rather level than mountainous; and the climate being extremely mild, and very favourable to health and to the growth of the richest fruits, makes it one of the most pleasant countries in Europe.

*Soil and Productions.*—France is a very fertile country, producing all the necessaries of life; amongst its luxuries are some of the most excellent wines. The chief minerals are silver, lead, coal, and iron. Besides the ordinary domestic animals, are bears, wolves, and wild boars. The principal manufactures are silks, woollens, cottons, and lace.

*Religion.*—The Franks, with their king Clovis, were converted from paganism by St. Remigius in 496, fifteen years after the foundation of the French monarchy. The Catholic faith has ever since been the religion of France. Pope Paul II, in 1469, granted Louis XI, and his successors, the title of "*Most Christian Majesty and Eldest Son of the Church.*" The Church of France has at present to deplore the establishment of a system of instruction in the French university tyrannical in its operation and unchristianising in its effects.

*Character, &c.*—A genuine feeling of compassion for the distressed, a readiness to alleviate the sorrows of the afflicted, gaiety and politeness of manners, with a fondness for military glory, form the chief traits of the French character. The government is a limited monarchy.

## SWITZERLAND.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Germany; W., France; S., Italy; and E., Austria.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Swit'zerland, from Mount

\* *Cherbourg*, in Normandy, was the principal naval station of France during the reign of Buonaparte, and nearly five millions sterling on the improvement of "

Ju'ra to the Ty'rol, is 205 miles; and its breadth, from Co'mo to the Rhine, 130 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Switzerland formerly comprised thirteen provinces or cantons; but since the year 1815, it has been divided into twenty-two cantons.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Alps*, the loftiest summits of which are, *Mount Blanc*, *Mount Ro'sa*, *Great St. Ber'nard*, *Sim'plon*, and *St. Goth'ard*.

**LAKES.**—*Con'stance*, on the Rhine, between Switzerland and Germany; *Zü'rich*, on the Lim'mat; *Lucerne'*, on the Reuss; *Neufchatel'*, on a tributary of the A'ar; and *Gene'vea*, on the Rhone, remarkable for the beauty of its surrounding scenery.

**RIVERS.**—The *Rhine*, flowing through the Lake of Con'stance; the *A'ar*, with its tributaries, the *Lim'mat* and *Reuss*, into the Rhine; and the *Rhone*, through the Lake of Geneva.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**BERNE**, on the Aar; *Zü'rich*, on the Limmat; *Bâsel*, on the Rhine; *Lausanne'*, the capital of Pays-de-Vaud; *Gene'vea*, beautifully situate at the outlet of the Rhone from the Lake; *Altorf*, on Lake Lucerne, famous for the patriot Tell's courageous opposition to the tyrant Geisler, in 1307.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Switzerland presents the greatest variety of grand and beautiful scenery, immense lofty mountains, frightful precipices, regions of snow which never melts, and glaciers resembling seas of ice—all which form a striking contrast to its fertile valleys, neat cottages, picturesque lakes, and crystal streams. The *climate* is as various as the surface is diversified—the heat in the valleys being sometimes oppressive, while the cold in the elevated regions is excessively severe.

**Soil and Productions.**—Much of the country is barren; the soil in many of the valleys, however, is extremely rich and fertile. The chief *productions* are, the coarser kinds of grain, flax, tobacco, and fruits. Iron is the principal *mineral*. Among the *animals* may be named the ibex, or rock-goat, and the chamois; the golden vulture, and the golden eagle. The chief *manufacture* is that of watches, of which 250,000 are annually exported.

*Religion.*—In the 6th century, Switzerland was added to the fold of Christ by the preaching of St. Columbanus and St. Gall, both natives of Ireland. The country continued Catholic until the 16th century, when Calvin and his followers introduced their novelties. At present the Catholic religion is established in eight of the cantons, the Protestant in seven, while in the remaining cantons the number of Catholics and Protestants is nearly equal.

*Character, &c.*—The Swiss have been long admired for their probity and ardent love of liberty. They are remarkable for their simplicity of manners, purity of morals, and strong attachment to their native country. Religious innovations and the influx of strangers have removed much of what was beautiful and antique in the Swiss character. The government is republican.

## SPAIN.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; W., the Atlantic and Por'tugal; S., and E., the Mediterranean.

*EXTENT.*—The length of Spain, from Cape Creux to the W. of Galic'ia, is 650 miles; and its breadth, from the Bay of Biscay to the Straits of Gibral'tar, 550 miles.

*DIVISIONS.*—Spain is divided into 14 provinces:\*

*Northern Provinces.* Galicia, Astu'rias, Biscay, and Navarre'.

*Middle Provinces.* Estremadu'ra, Le'on, Old Castile', and New Castile.

*Southern Provinces.* Grana'da and Andalu'sia.

*Eastern Provinces.* Ar'ragon, Catalo'nia, Valen'cia, and Mur'cia.

\* By a royal decree, dated 30th November, 1833, the Spanish territory in the Peninsula and adjacent islands, was divided into forty-nine provinces, taking their names from their respective capitals, except Navarre, Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa, which retain their ancient appellations. For military purposes, Spain is divided into twelve *capitanías generales*, and five smaller governments. For naval purposes, it is divided into three *maritime departments*, of which the chief stations are, the Isla de Leon, Ferrol, and Cartagena; and for the administration of justice it is divided into twelve provinces.

**ISLANDS.**—*Major'ca, Minor'ca, Iv'iça, and Fromente'ra*, in the Mediterranean.

**CAPES.**—*Or'tegal*, and *Finisterre'*, in Galicia; *Trafal'gar\** and *Euro'pa Point*, in Andalusia; *De Ga'ta*, in Granada; *St. Martin*, in Valencia; and *St. Sebas'tian* and *Creux*, in Catalonia.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Santilla'nos*, extending from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic; the *Mountains of Castile*, from Navarre towards Portugal; *Sier'ra de Tole'do*,† in New Castile; *Sierra More'na*, between New Castile and Andalusia; *Sierra Neva'da*, in Granada; and *Mont-serrat'*, in Catalonia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Min'ho, Dou'ro, Ta'gus, Guadia'na*, and *Guadalquiv'ir*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; and the *E'bro*, flowing into the Mediterranean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**MADRID'**, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea; *Bil'boa*, on the coast of Biscay; *Salaman'ca*, celebrated for its university; *Saragos'sa*, renowned for its resistance against the French in 1808-9; *Barcelo'na*, the second city and largest seaport in Spain; *Grana'da*, the residence of the Moorish kings; *Seville'*, the birth-place of Cervantes, in 1549; *Cad'iz*, the second seaport in the kingdom; and *Gibral'tar*, possessed by the British since 1704.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The face of the country is beautiful through the greater part of the year: though mountainous, it is full of bloom and verdure, abounding in vineyards, orange-groves, and rich pastures. The climate on the elevated lands is cool and agreeable, but in the valleys, and in the interior, the heat in summer is excessive.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil is generally light, but exceedingly fertile. Lemons, oranges, grapes, olives, figs, rice, maize, and wheat, are its chief productions. The minerals are

\* Off this cape, Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets, on the 21st of October, 1805, and was killed in the moment of victory.

† In Spain the term *sierra*, and in Portugal *serra*, (a saw), is applied to the teeth-like appearance which the summits of a ridge of mountains present at a distance.

copper, lead, and tin. The animals are fleet horses, beautiful mules, and an excellent breed of sheep, celebrated for the fineness of their wool.

*Religion.*—From the conversion of Spain and Portugal, in the 2nd century, these countries have unwaveringly adhered to the Catholic faith; and at present, notwithstanding the demoralising effect of protracted civil wars, and many assaults, open and covert, from various quarters, together with the toleration offered by the law to other creeds, no other religion is professed in any part of the Peninsula. The king of Spain was styled *His Catholic Majesty*.

*Character and Government.*—In their persons, the Spaniards are tall, finely proportioned, and of swarthy complexions. They are grave, stately, and formal in their manners, and much attached to their native country. The government, which is a limited monarchy, is at present very unsettled.

## PORTUGAL.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N. and E., Spain; W. and S., the Atlantic.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Port'ugal, from north to south, is 350 miles; and its breadth, from the Rock of Lisbon to the border of Spain, is 150 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Portugal is divided into 6 provinces, namely, En'tre-Dou'ro-e-Min'ho, Tras-os-Mon'tes, Bei'ra, Estremadu'ra, Alemte'jo, and Algar've.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Azores'*, in the Atlantic, the chief of which are, St. Mi'chael, Ter'cia, Pi'co, and Fa'yal; the *Madei'ras*, and *Cape Verde Islands*, on the coast of Africa.

**CAPES.**—*Rock of Lis'bon*,\* and *Cape Es'pichel*, in Estremadura; *Cape St. Vincent*, south-west of Algarve.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Serra de Estrel'la*, in Beira and Estremadura.

**RIVERS.**—The *Min'ho*, *Dou'ro*, *Ta'gus*, and *Guadia'-na*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

\* The *Rock of Lis'*  
being 9° 30' W. l.

westerly point of the continent of Europe,

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**LIS'BON**, at the mouth of the Tagus, memorable for an earthquake in 1755; **Opor'to**, on the Douro, celebrated for its wine, called *port*; and **Coim'bra**, on the Monde'go, the seat of a university.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Portugal has a strong resemblance to Spain in its general aspect. The *climate* is most salubrious, and peculiarly adapted to persons afflicted with consumptive diseases.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is inferior to that of Spain; the *productions*, however, are nearly similar.

**Religion.**—The religious history of Portugal is nearly the same as that of Spain. The zeal and labours of the Portuguese missionaries are still conspicuous in all those extensive and distant regions, once subject to this enterprising nation. The Portuguese monarch was styled *His Most Faithful Majesty*.

**Character, &c.**—The Portuguese are charitable and temperate, and strongly attached to their religion and country. The *government* is a limited monarchy.

## ITALY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Austria and Switzerland; W., France and the Mediterranean; S., the Mediterranean; and E., the Gulf of Venice.

**EXTENT.**—The length of It'aly, from Mount Blanc to Cape Leu'ca, is 700 miles; and its breadth, from the Rhone, in Savoy', to the Adriat'ic, 380 miles. The average breadth is about 100 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Aus'trian Italy; the kingdom of Sardin'ia; the duchies of Par'ma, Mode'na, and Luc'ca; the grand duchy of Tus'cany; the republic of San Mari'no; the States of the Church; and the kingdom of Na'ples.

**ISLANDS.**—*Sardinia*, south of Corsica; *El'ba*, south of Tuscany; *Sicily*, south-west of Italy; the *Lipa'ri Isles*, north of Sicily; and *Mal'ta*,\* south of Sicily.

\* The knights of Malta formerly possessed this island: in 1798 it was taken from them by Buonaparte. From him it was, after two years' blockade, taken by the British, to whom it now belongs.

CAPES.—*Spartiven'to*, at the south-west extremity of Italy; *Colon'na*, west, and *Leu'ca*, east of the Gulf of Taran'to.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Alps*, the highest of which, on the Italian side, are, *Mount Blanc*, *Little St. Bernard*, *Mount Cen'is*, and *Mount Vi'so*; the *Ap'ennines*, extending from the Alps to Cape Spartivento; *Mount Vesu'vius*, in Naples, and *Mount El'ná*, in Sicily, both volcanoes.

GULFS.—*Geno'a*, *Gae'ta*, *Naples*, *Saler'no*, *Poli-cas'tro*, and *St. Euse'mia*, on the west; *Squilla'ce* and *Taranto*, on the south; and *Manfredo'nia*, *Ven'ice*, and *Trieste*, on the east.

STRAITS.—*Bonifa'cio* (fă'-tcho) between Corsica and Sardinia; *Messi'na*, between Italy and Sicily; and *Otran'to*, between Italy and Turkey.

LAKES.—*Maggio're*, *Luga'no*, *Co'mo*, *Is'eo*, and *Gar'da*, at the foot of the Alps; *Peru'gia* and *Bolse'na*, in the States of the Church; and *Cela'no*, in the north of Naples.

RIVERS.—The *Po* and *Ad'ige*, in the north, flowing into the Gulf of Venice; the *Ar'no*, in Tuscany; the *Ti'ber*, in the States of the Church; and the *Voltur'no*, in Naples, all flowing into the Mediterranean.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**ROME**, the residence of the Pope, and adorned with the Church of St. Peter,\* the palace of the Vatican,† and many remains of ancient grandeur; *Naples*, the largest city in Italy, on a beautiful bay of the same name; *Tu'rín*, on the Po, capital of the Sardinian monarchy; *Genoa*, formerly the capital of a republic, and the native city of Columbus;

\* The Church of St. Peter is the largest and most magnificent structure ever yet erected for religious purposes; it is 730 feet long, and 520 wide; the height of the interior pillars is 178 feet, and height to the top of the cross, 318 feet; the erection occupied 111 years, and cost 12 millions sterling.

† The Vatican contains, it is said, no less than 12,000 apartments, and a library, which ~~contains~~ in the richness of its books and manuscripts, any other in the world.

*Mil'an*, famous for its splendid cathedral of white marble;\* *Man'tua*, the birth-place of Virgil; *Pav'ia*, the ancient capital of Lombardy; *Pad'ua*, the birth-place of Livy; *Ven'ice*, once the capital of the greatest commercial state in Europe; *Flor'ence*,† noted for its noble collection of paintings and statues; *Leg'horn*, a flourishing seaport, in the north-west of Tuscany; and *Sien'na*, where the Italian language is spoken in all its grammatical purity.

UNIVERSITIES.—*Venice*, *Padua*, *Vero'na*, *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Par'ma*, *Ferra'ra*, *Bologn'a*, *Pi'sa*, *Peru'gia*, *Rome*, *Naples*, and *Saler'no*, are seats of universities.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Lofty and rugged mountains, extensive marshes, fertile plains and valleys, with rich groves of olives, oranges, and other fruit-trees, form the leading features in the aspect of Italy. The *climate*, through the greater part of the year, is temperate and delightful.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, in some parts, is light and sandy, but is, in general, exceedingly rich. Corn, oil, silk, and a variety of wines and fruits, are the principal *productions*. The cheese of Lombardy and Parma is esteemed the finest in the world. The *minerals* are, gold, silver, iron, rock-crystal, porphyry, jasper, and the most beautiful kinds of marble. Besides the ordinary domestic *animals*, are buffaloes and wild boars. The chief *manufactures* are those of glass in Vepice, and of velvet in Genoa.

*Religion.*—The religious history of Rome will always be a subject of deep interest to the reflecting Christian. Once the mistress of the world, and the chief seat of superstition and idolatry, it is now the central point of union to the Catholic world. St. Peter, prince of the apostles, was 25 years bishop of Rome; and there, under Nero, in 65, suffered martyrdom with St. Paul. After three centuries of severe persecution, during which the whole power of the Roman empire was armed against the followers of our Lord, the triumph of Constantine gave peace to the Church, and the humbled Cessars prostrated themselves at the tombs of the martyrs, whom their

\* The cathedral of Milan, the most splendid specimen of Gothic architecture in the world, is 554 feet long, and 270 wide; the roof is supported by 52 marble pillars, 84 feet high, and 14 feet in circumference.

† Florence is the birth-place of Dante, Galileo, Michael Angelo, and many other eminent men.

predecessors had slain. By a decree of the Roman Senate, the capitol was purged from the abominations of idolatry, and pagan Italy embraced the Catholic faith, now the established religion of all its states. The professors of other creeds, however, are freely tolerated.

*Character, &c.*—The Italians are, in general, well-formed, and have black hair and expressive countenances. They are temperate, charitable, courteous, and contented, and have a peculiar talent for poetry, painting, architecture, and music. Each of the states of Italy has a distinct form of government.

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### TURKEY IN EUROPE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Russia and Austria; W., Dalmatia and the Gulf of Venice; S., Greece and the Archipelago; and E., the Dardanelles', sea of Mar'mora, Straits of Constantino'ple, and Black Sea.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Tur'key, from the Adria'tic to Constantinople, is 450 miles; and its breadth, from the Danube to the north of Greece, 420 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Part of Molda'via, Walla'chia, Bulga'ria, Ser'via, and Bos'nia, with part of Cro'a'tia and Dalmatia; Alba'nia, Roume'lia, including Thrace; Ma'cedon, and Thes'saly.

**ISLANDS.**—*Can'dia*, in the Mediterranean; and *Lem'nos*, in the Archipelago.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Ha'mus*, between Bulgaria and Roumelia; *Rhod'ope*, *Ath'os*, *Olym'pus*, *Pel'ion*, and *Pin'dus*, in Roumelia.

**GULFS.**—*Saloni'ca*, *Cassan'dri*, *Mon'te San'to*, *Con-te'ssa*, and *Sar'os*, in the south of Roumelia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Dan'ube*, flowing into the Black Sea; the *Marit'za* and *Var'dar*, into the Archipelago; and the *Salam'bria*, into the Gulf of Salonica.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**CONSTANTINO'PLE**, founded by Constantine the Great. in 330; *Adriano'ple*, on the *Marit'za*, formerly <sup>+</sup> *Saloni'ca*, on a gulf of the

same name, a commercial city; *Jani'na*, surrounded with groves and gardens, the capital of Alba'nia; *Sophi'a*, on the Boga'na, the capital of Bulga'ria; and *Belgrade'*, on the Danube, strongly fortified.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Turkey in Europe is, in its general appearance, extremely picturesque, and, though mountainous, has several extensive plains clothed in luxuriance and verdure. The *climate* is delightful, particularly in Macedonia and Wallachia.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil*, though unimproved, is exceedingly fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, coffee, melons, and other fruits, besides many rare and valuable drugs. Among the *animals* may be named, the camel, the spirited Thessalian horse, and the sheep of Wallachia, remarkable for their elegant spiral horns. The chief *manufactures* are, carpets, silks, and Turkey leather.

*Religion.*—St. Paul the Apostle, and his fellow-labourers, preached the Gospel through the greater part of European Turkey. Constantinople became the seat of the Roman empire in 330, and in 451 its see was declared, in the Council of Chalcedon, next in dignity to that of Rome. Constantinople continued the residence of the Christian emperors, in the eastern part of the empire, till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, from which time it has been the capital of their dominions, and Mahometanism the religion of the empire. The number of Catholics in European Turkey is estimated at 1,000,000; Greek church, 4,000,000; Mussulmans, 3,700,000; Jews and Armenians, about 300,000.

*Character, &c.*—The Turks are generally robust and well-formed. They are grave and sedate in their demeanour, but indolent in their habits, and extravagantly fond of opium and tobacco. The men wear long, flowing robes, and turbans instead of hats. The *government* is despotic, the Grand Seignior being absolute master of the lives and properties of his subjects.

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## GREECE.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., Turkey; W. and S., the Mediterranean; and E., the Archipelago.

*EXTENT.*—The length of Greece, from north to south, is 170 miles, and its breadth, from east to west, 150 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Continental Greece or Liva'dia, the More'a, and the Islands, which are divided into ten *nomarchies*.

**ISLANDS.**—*Ne'gropont, Sky'ro, Ipsa'ra, Egi'na, Sal'amis*, and the *Cy'clades*; of which last the principal are, *An'dro, Ti'no, Myco'ni, Ze'a, Sy'ra, Nax'ia, Pa'ros, Mi'lo*, and *Santori'ni*.

**CAPES.**—*Colon'na*, south of Livadia; *Matapan'*, and *St. An'gelo*, south of the Morea.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Parnas'sus* and *Hel'icon*, in Livadia; *Tay'getus* or the *Mountains of Mai'na*, in the Morea.

**GULFS.**—*Lepan'to*, in the north; *Co'ron* and *Coloky'thia*, in the south; and *Egi'na*, east of the Morea.

**RIVERS.**—The *Aspro-pot'amos*, flowing into the Gulf of Lepanto; the *Rou'fia*, into the Mediterranean; and the *Euro'tas*, into the Gulf of Coloky'thia.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**ATH'ENS**, on the Ilissus, remarkable for its remains of antiquity: *Lepan'to*, a seaport in Livadia; *Missolon'ghi*, situate north of the Gulf of Lepanto, where Lord Byron died in 1820; *Pa'tras*, beautifully situate in the north-west of the Morea; *Cor'inth*, one of the most distinguished cities of ancient Greece; *Tripolit'za*, in the centre of the Morea; and *Mis'tra*, near the site of the ancient Sparta.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The appearance of the country is highly interesting, and presents a series of valleys, bounded by mountains of moderate height, and generally well adapted either for agriculture or pasturage. The *climate* is mild and agreeable.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is fruitful, though not well cultivated. Its chief *productions* are, corn, wine, fruits, and honey. The *manufactures* consist principally of carpets, coarse cloths, cotton, and silk.

**Religion.**—Greece received the Christian faith by the preaching of the apostle St. Paul. Since its unhappy fall into schism, in the 11th century, it has, except for some short intervals, been separated from the Catholic Church. The established religion is that of the *Greek Church*. The "cs in Greece and in the *Ionian Islands*, is c

*Character, &c.*—The Greeks are a lively and ingenious people, and possess a natural grace in manner unequalled by any other nation; but they are accused of being dissembling and artful. The government is a limited monarchy, under the protection of England, France, and Russia.

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## COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

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### TURKEY IN ASIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Black Sea and Russia; W., the Archipelago and Mediterranean; S., Ara'bia; and E., Per'sia.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Turkey, from the Archipelago to Mount Ar'arat, is 980 miles; and its breadth, from the Black Sea to the borders of Arabia, 730 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—A'sia-Minor, Sy'ria,\* and Pal'estine; Turcoina'nia, Koordistan', and I'rak-Ar'abi, the ancient Chalde'a.

**ISLANDS.**—*Mytele'ne, Sci'o, Sa'mos, Pat'mos, and Stan'co*, in the Archipelago; *Rhodes, Scarpan'to, and Cy'prus*, in the Levant'.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Van*, in the north of Koordistan'; and the *Dead Sea* and *Tibe'rias*, in Palestine.

**RIVERS.**—The *Ir'mak* and *Saka'ria*, flowing into the Black Sea; the *Jor'dan*, into the Dead Sea; and the *Euphra'tes* and *Ti'gris*, into the Persian Gulf.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Mounts Tau'rus, Olym'pus, and Ida*, in Asia Minor; *Mount Leb'anon*, in Syria; and *Mount Ar'arat*, in Arme'nia.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**ALEP'PO**, the capital of Syria, and a seat of great inland trade; *Smyr'na*, said to be the birthplace of Homer; *Damas'cus*, from which our *damasks*

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\* *Balbec*, or Heliopolis, is in Syria: it now consists of a collection of wretched huts, with a population of 1,500, and is only remarkable for the extent and magnificence of its venerable ruins.

the Red  
Sea, Persian Gulf, and

from the Eu-  
ropean rivers to 1500 miles;

length of the Danube is 1200

and the Rhine, Neth-  
erlands, Switzerland, and France,

length of the Indian Ocean; and

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Si'nai* and *Mount Ho'reb*, near the north of the Red Sea.

RIVERS.—*Flag*, *Aftan*, and *Beitran Torr*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**MEC'CA**, the birth-place of Ma'-homet; *Medi'na*, where his tomb is still to be seen; *Sa'na*, the capital of Yemen; *Mo'cha*, celebrated for its coffee; and *Mus'cat*, near the entrance of the Per. Gulf.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The north-west of Arabia being mountainous and rocky, is styled *Arabia Petræa*, or the Stony; the middle, which consists of vast sandy plains, is called *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert; and the south, on account of its great fertility, is denominated *Arabia Felix*, or the Happy. The climate, in the northern and southern provinces, is mild and agreeable; but on the vast sandy plains, in the centre, it is excessively hot.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil is dry and barren, except in the south, where it is very fertile, producing grain of various kinds, fruits, coffee, and spices. The balm of Mecca, and the frankincense of Hadramaut, are of a superior quality. The animals are, chiefly, the horse, much prized for its beauty and fleetness, and the camel and dromedary, which are admirably adapted for traversing the parched, sandy deserts of this country.

*Religion.*—The Catholic faith was propagated at a very early period in Arabia; and the celebrated Origen, who flourished in the 3d century, was partly instrumental in its conversion. The arch-impostor, Mahomet, in 608, began to publish his pretended revelations: in 628, he obtained the title of Prophet, and was declared chief, not only in religious, but also in all civil affairs. Mahometanism has ever since been the religion of this country.

*Character, &c.*—The Arabians are of the middle size, with black hair and brown complexions. Hospitality is practised amongst them as a religious duty. The states of Arabia are governed by a number of petty sovereigns, called *Imans* or *Emirs*.

## PERSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Tar'tary and the Cas'pian Sea; W., Turkey in Asia; S., the Persian Gulf; and E., Afghanistan'.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Per'sia, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, is 720 miles; and its breadth, from the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, to the borders of Afghanistan, 620 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Persia is divided into eleven provinces.

**ISLANDS.**—*Kish'ma* and *Ka'rak*, in the Persian Gulf; and *Or'mus*, at its entrance.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*El'burz*, and *El'wund*, south of the Caspian Sea.

**LAKES.**—*Ur'mia*, in the north-west, remarkable for its extreme saltiness; and *Baktegan'*, near Shiraz'.

**RIVERS.**—The *A'ras* and *Kiz'il-O'zen*, flowing into the Caspian Sea.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—TEHERAN', the residence of the Persian monarch; *Ispahan'*, the former capital of Persia; and *Shiraz'*, the public gardens of which are said to contain the largest trees in the world.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Persia is, in general, a mountainous country: desert plains, however, occupy a great portion of the south, which is almost destitute of wood, while the north abounds in trees of the largest and finest description. The *climate* is cold in the north, temperate in the middle, and extremely warm in the south.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* for the most part is barren, being mountainous and sandy. Wheat, rice, and the finest fruits, are the chief *productions*. The *animals* are, horses of great beauty, sheep, remarkable for their length of tail, the lion, leopard, bear, and wild boar. The *manufactures* consist principally of carpets, goat and camel-hair cloths, silks, brocades, and velvets.

**Religion.**—The Gospel was first announced to the Persians by St. Matthew and St. Bartholomew. In the 4th century, the Church of Persia sustained three bloody persecutions, under Sapor II, during which more than 1,600 of her children sealed their faith with their blood. The number of Catholics at present in Persia is estimated at 350,000. Mahometanism is the religion of the state.

**Character, &c.**—The Persians are generally robust, well formed, and of swarthy complexions. They are cheerful, polite, and hospitable, but passionate and inconstant. The *government* is a despotic r-

## AFGHANISTAN.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Independent Tartary ; W., Persia ; S., the Indian Ocean ; and E., Hindostan.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Afghanistan', from north to south, is 800 miles ; and its breadth, from east to west, 750 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Cabul', Candahar', Eastern Khorassan', Balkh, Seistan', and the kingdom of Beloo'chistan'.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Gaur Mountains*, in the north ; and the *Sol'iman Mountains*, in the east.

**RIVERS.**—The *In'dus*, flowing into the Arabian Sea ; and the *Hel'mund*, into lake Zur'rah.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**CABUL'**, situate 6,000 feet above the sea, and surrounded by beautiful gardens ; *Herat'*, a large commercial city ; and *Candahar'*, on the great road between Persia and India.\*

**Natural Features, &c.**—Afghanistan is, in general, mountainous. The climate, soil, and productions, are nearly the same as in Persia.

**Character, &c.**—The Afghans have fair complexions, and European features ; they are remarkable for their martial and lofty spirit, as well as for their hospitality and simple manners ; but these virtues are said to be sullied by fraud, violence, revenge, and other vices. The government is an absolute monarchy, and the religion, the Mahometan.

## HINDOSTAN.†

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Tibet ; W., Afghanistan' and the Arabian Sea ; S., the Indian Ocean ; and E., the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula.

\* Here the British troops sustained great loss in attempting to restore a dethroned native prince in 1841. The year following, the British entirely destroyed Cabul, and left multiplied traces of their vengeance in the surrounding country.

+ *Hindostan* is sometimes called the *Western Peninsula*, and *India within the Ganges*, in reference to the *Eastern Peninsula*, known by the name of *India without the Ganges*. By the term *East Indies*, the moderns include, not only the two Peninsulas, but most of the islands in the Indian and Eastern Oceans.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Hindostan', from Cape Com'orin to the Himalay'a Mountains, is 1,800 miles ; and its breadth, from the borders of Beloo'chistan' to the east of Bengal', 1,500 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Gangetic Hindostan, Sindetic Hindostan, Central Hindostan, and Southern Hindostan.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Nic'obar* and *An'daman Islands*, in the Bay of Bengal ; *Ceylon'*, south of the Carnatic ; and the *Lac'adives* and *Mal'dives*, west of the Malabar' Coast.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Himalay'a*, in the north ; the *Ghauts* in the south.

**GULFS.**—*Cutch* and *Cam'bay*, in the north-west ; and the *Bay of Bengal*, on the east.

**RIVERS.**—The *In'dus*, flowing into the Arabian Sea ; and the *Ganges*, and *Brahmapoo'tra*, into the Bay of Bengal.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**CALCUT'TA**, the capital of British India ; *Bena'res*, the chief seat of Braminical learning ; *Del'hi*, formerly the capital of Hindostan ; *Surat'*, where the first English factory was established, in 1612 ; *Bombay'*, a city of extensive commerce ; *Hydrabad'*, the capital of Golcon'da ; *Go'a*, remarkable for the magnificence of its churches ; and *Madras'*, the seat of the second British Presidency.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Hindostan consists chiefly of extensive plains, which are fertilised by numerous rivers. It has few mountains of considerable elevation, except the Himalayas on its northern frontier. The *climate* is temperate in the north, but excessively hot in the south.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* in some parts is so fertile, that it yields two harvests, and the trees two crops in the year. The *productions* are, chiefly, cotton, drugs, rice, the sugar-cane, pepper, and opium. Gold, rubies, and diamonds, are the most valuable of the *minerals*. The *tame animals* are, principally, the sheep, elephant, and camel ; and the *wild*, the lion, tiger, leopard, and rhinoceros. Fine muslins, calicoes, silks, and shawls, are the chief *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—The professors of the various idolatrous systems of the Hindoos amount to about 110 millions. There are 30 millions of Mahometans, and upwards of one million of Catholics.

*Character, &c.*—The Hindoos have a greater resemblance to Europeans than either the Persians or Arabs. They are mild and inoffensive, but extremely indolent. The major part of Hindostan is under the *government of Great Britain*.

## EASTERN PENINSULA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., China and Tibet; W., Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal; S., the Straits of Malac'ca and the Gulf of Siam'; and E., the Chinese Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin'.

**EXTENT.**—The length of the Eastern Peninsula, from north to south, is 1,800 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 960 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The Bir'man Empire, Siam', La'os, Empire of An'nam; the British Territories, and Malac'ca.

**ISLAND.**—*Pu'lo Penang'*,\* in the Straits of Malac'ca.

**GULFS.**—The *Gulf of Siam*, in the south; and the *Gulf of Tonquin'*, in the north-east.

**RIVERS.**—The *May-Keang'*, in Assam; the *Irraw'a'dy*, in the Birman empire; and the *Mei'nam*, in Siam.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*A'va*, the capital of the Birman Empire; *Ban'kok*, remarkable for its numerous floating houses; and *Saigong'*, the chief commercial city of Co'chin-China.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Long parallel chains of mountains, enclosing fruitful and well-watered valleys, are a distinguishing feature in the aspect of this country. The *climate* is salubrious, and of an agreeable temperature.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is generally fertile, and trees

\* *Pulo* is the common Malay word for *island*; Pulo-Penang means Betel-nut Island.

are abundant. The *animals* and agricultural *productions* are the same as those of Hindostan. This Peninsula is rich in *minerals*, particularly gold, copper, iron, tin, and precious stones. The Birmans excel in gilding, and in many of the oriental *manufactures*; and their buildings and small craft are singularly elegant.

*Religion*.—St. Francis Xavier preached in this Peninsula in 1548, and brought over many thousands to the Catholic faith. In a persecution raised in 1713, against the Catholics of Tonquin, 150 churches were destroyed. The number of Catholics at present in the Peninsula is supposed to be about 200,000. The paganish systems of the Eastern Peninsula are chiefly derived from those of Hindostan.

*Character, &c.*.—The inhabitants of Siam and Cochin-China are represented as courteous and affable, but indolent; and those of Malacca and the Birman Empire, as fierce, warlike, and enterprising.

## CHINA.

**BOUNDARIES.**.—N., Chinese' Tartary; W., Tartary and Tib'et; S., the Eastern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea; and E., the Pacific Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

**EXTENT.**.—The length of Chi'na, from north to south, is 1,500 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 1,300 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**.—China is divided into 19 provinces.

**ISLANDS.**.—*Hai'nan*, on the south; *Formo'sa* and the *Loo-Choo Islands*, on the east; and *Maca'o*, in the Bay of Canton.

**RIVERS.**.—The *Hwang'-ho'*, or Yellow River, in the north; the *Yang-tsze-keang'*, or Blue River, in the middle; and the *Choo-Kiang'*, or River of Canton, in the south.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**.—**PEKIN'**,\* adorned with the imperial palace and gardens; *Nankin'*, celebrated for its splendid

\* Pekin is said by some to contain 3,000,000 of inhabitants; Nankin and Canton, 1,500,000 each; but the latest and best writers reduce the amount in the former to 1,000,000, and in each of the latter to about 200,000.

gateways, and porcelain tower, 200 feet high ; and *Canton'*, the most commercial city in China, having sometimes 5,000 trading vessels lying in its port.

*Natural Features, &c.*—China has few mountains, and is almost destitute of trees. The hills are cultivated in terraces to their summits ; and even the beds of lakes and ponds are made to yield aquatic crops. Canals and rivers are numerous, and of considerable magnitude. The *climate* may in general be said to be salubrious, invigorating, and propitious to longevity.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is very fertile, producing rice, cotton, the tea-plant, tallow-tree, and white mulberry. Its *mineral* productions are, gold, silver, white and common copper, granite, and porphyry. Domestic *animals* are in small number, and wild animals are rare. Panthers, tigers, and wild asses, are sometimes found. Porcelain, paper, silk, and cotton, are the chief *manufactures*.

*Religion.*—When the Portuguese entered China, in 1557, no traces of Christianity were to be found there. In less than two centuries from that period, there were upwards of 300 churches and 300,000 Catholics in China. The Chinese are, for the most part, pagans.

*Character, &c.*—The Chinese are about the middle size, and of a complexion approaching to yellow. They are mild, intelligent, and industrious ; but vain, timid, and jealous of strangers. The *government* is despotic. All the offices of state are filled by *mandarins*, who inflict on the people the most cruel oppressions.

## TIBET.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Chinese Tartary ; W., Independent Tartary ; S., Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula ; and E., China.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Tib'et, from east to west, is 2,000 miles ; its breadth, from north to south, 400.

**DIVISIONS.**—Tibet Proper, Little Tibet, and Boottan'.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Himalay'a Mountains*,\* in the south ; and the *Kwan-lun' Mountains*, in Little Tibet.

\* The *Himalaya Mountains* are the highest in the world, being 29,000 feet above the level of the sea.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Paltè*, south of Lassa; *Terk'iri*, in the north-west; and *Mansarowa'ra*, near the sources of the Gan'ges and Sanpoo'.

**RIVERS.**—The *Ind'us*, flowing south-west; and the *Sanpoo'*, south-east.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*LAS'sA*, the residence of the Grand Lama; *La'dak*, the seat of considerable trade; and *Tassisu'don*, the capital of Bootan.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Tibet is a vast table-land, the highest in the world; it is, moreover, distinguished as containing the source of many of the great rivers of Asia. The *climate* is, for the most part, excessively cold and dry.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is rocky and barren, except in the valley of Bootan, where it is remarkably fertile, producing wheat, peas, and barley, and fruits of the choicest flavour. The *animals* are, sheep, goats, and herds of cattle, which are of a diminutive size, as are also the beasts of prey. Woollen cloths, and shawls, made of the fine hair of the Tibetan goat, are the principal *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—The Grand Lama is the object of divine worship with the Tibetans. In Tibet, as in the countries adjacent, Catholic missionaries are labouring with an apostolic zeal, amidst indescribable dangers and difficulties, to bring the unhappy natives from the darkness of paganism to the admirable light of the Gospel.

**Character, &c.**—The Tibetans are robust, and of brown complexions. Little can be said in favour of their moral or political character. Tibet is now *subject* to the emperor of China.

## EASTERN OR CHINESE TARTARY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Siberia; W., Independent Tar'tary; S., Tibet and China; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Chinese' Tar'tary, from east to west, is 3,000 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, 1,500 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—*Mantchoo'ria*, *Mongo'lia*, Little *Bu-core'a*.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Alta'ian Mountains*, between Tartary and Siberia; and the *Teen-Shan'*, in Mongolia.

**LAKES.**—*Bal'kash*, near Western Tartary; *Koko-Nor'*, on the borders of China; and *Lok-Nor'*, on the great caravan-route from Cashgar to China.

**RIVERS.**—The *Amur'*, flowing into the Sea of Ochotsk'; and the *Yar'kand*, into Lok-Nor.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*SAGA'LIEN*, on the Amur; *Guin-nack'*, near the Desert of Cobi; *Cash'gar*, on the Yark-and; and *King-ki-tao'*, the residence of the sovereign.

**Natural Features, &c.**—This country has the appearance of an elevated plain, supported by mountains. The *climate* in winter is extremely severe.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* consists of a blackish kind of sand. In Kotun and other parts it is fertile, yielding the vine, mulberry, and other productions of the most temperate climates. The *animals* are, immense flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of cattle.

**Religion.**—The religion of this part of Asia is called *Shamanism*, and includes the worship of the Grand Lama and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. The severe persecutions of the faithful in China have, from time to time, driven several zealous missionaries and converts into Tartary, by whose instructions and example many have been induced to embrace Christianity.

**Character, &c.**—In their domestic life and intercourse with each other, the Tartars are represented as possessing the simplicity and virtues of the pastoral age, among which, courtesy and hospitality to strangers are conspicuous. The *government* is conducted by native princes, tributary to Russia and China.

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## WESTERN, OR INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Siberia; W., the Caspian Sea; S., Persia and Afghanistan; and E., Chinese Tartary.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Independ'ent Tar'tary, from east to west, is 1,300 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, 1,000 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Uzbeskistan', Khokan', Khi'va, and Koondooz'.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Hindoo'-Coosh*, between Independent Tartary and Afghanistan; the *Belour'-Tagh Mountains*, between Tartary and Little Bucharia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Si'hon* and *Ox'us*, flowing into L. Aral.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—BOKHA'RA, on the Sogd; *Khi'va*, on a canal of the Oxus; and *Kokaun'*, on the Sihon.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The face of the country is diversified by mountains, deserts, and intervening tracts of great fertility. The *climate* is rather temperate, the lofty snow-capped mountains moderating the heat of the southern provinces.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is fertile in rice and every sort of grain. The *animals* are, horses, camels, sheep, and goats. Coarse woollens, camlets, and silks, are the chief *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—The religion is the Mahometan; that of the Bucharians and Uzbecks is called the *Sunni sect*. Catholicity has, as yet, made but little progress in this country.

**Character, &c.**—A slender figure, yellowish complexion, and a European visage, distinguish the Tartars from the various tribes that inhabit Independent Tartary. The Tartars are so hospitable, that the poorest person allots a portion of his cottage for the use of a guest. They are great eaters; and are all, not excepting the women and children, much addicted to the disgusting practice of smoking. The princes governing the Tartars are called *Khans*.

## ASIATIC RUSSIA.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Russia in Europe; S., Independent and Chinese Tartary; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Asiat'ic† Russia, from east to west, is 4,880 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, 1,800 miles,

\* The Russian Empire is estimated at 7,394,000 square miles, with a population of 64,060,000.

† Not Asiat'ic as in n. 12.

**DIVISIONS.**—Eastern Sibe'ria, Western Siberia, the Volga and Cauca'sian Provinces,\*

**ISLANDS.**—The *Ku'riles*, in the North Pacific.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *U'ral Mountains*, between Siberia and Europe; *Mount Cau'casus*; between the Black and Caspian Seas; and the *Alta'ian Mountains*, between Siberia and Tartary.

**CAPES.**—*Cape Sev'ero*, in the north; *East Cape*, at Bhering's Straits; and *Cape Lopat'ka*, in the south of Kamtschat'ka.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Tcha'ny*, in the west; *Lake Bai'kal*, in the south; and *Lake Er'ivan*, in Armenia.

**RIVERS.**—The *O/by*, the *Yen'isei*, and the *Lena*, flowing into the Northern Ocean; the *Volga*, *Ural*, and *Kur*, into the Caspian Sea.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—ASTRACAN', on the Volga; *Tef'lis*, on the Kur; *Irkutsk'* in Eastern, and *Tobolsk'* in Western Siberia.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Siberia consists chiefly of barren plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and traversed by many great rivers, which, under vast tracts of ice, flow unperceived into

\* *Circas'sia*, one of the Caucasian Provinces, though surrounded by Russian territory, has always preserved its independence; but, at various times, voluntarily acknowledged the nominal supremacy of the first of the Khans of Erim Tartary, and afterwards of the Ottoman Sultans, upon the conquest of the Erim Tartars, by the Russians. In 1828, the Porte withdrew her troops from Circassia, and renounced the protectorship of that country. Thus abandoned, the Circassians, nevertheless, valiantly defended themselves with their own arms, and have, to this day, maintained their mountain independence. For the last sixteen years the whole force of Russia has been employed, in vain, for their subjugation to the Czar; and it is computed, that in the course of Russian aggressions in this quarter, from their commencement, under Catherine II, to the present time, nearly 7,000,000 Russian lives have been expended in the Caucasus.

The *Circassians* are distinguished for their beauty, elegance, and bravery. Their greatest victories over the Russians have been gained by the sword and bow, in the use of which they are exceedingly expert. In battle, and also in exchange of prisoners, one Circassian is rated, on both sides, as equal to ten Russians. But their best distinctions are their zeal for justice, and their steadfast fidelity to engagements. Of all the nations of the north, the Circassians alone have had the courage and constancy to resist the progress of Russian invasion, and are therefore fully deserving of that success which still attends their patriotic efforts.

the Arctic Ocean. The climate is very cold, particularly in the north.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil in the south is fertile, and yields most of the European grains. The minerals are, platina, gold, silver, copper, iron, and a great variety of gems. The animals are, the rein-deer, wild sheep, the sable, and beaver. The manufactures are few; the principal is that of leather.

*Religion.*—The natives of all the provinces of Caucasus are Christians, called of the Greek and Latin Churches. There are, however, amongst them many Jews and Tartars; and the tribes who inhabit the south differ little in religion from those of Chinese Tartary.

*Character, &c.*—The Georgians, as well as their neighbours, the Circassians, are remarkable for beauty and elegance of person. The Samoeds are of an olive complexion, and generally from four to five feet in height. The men follow the pleasures of the chase, while the women perform all the agricultural and domestic labours. The government of all the Russias is despotic. At a distance from the capital, tribute is the chief mark of subjection.

## JAPAN.

*EXTENT.*—The Empire of Japan' lies to the east of Asia, and is in length about 1,000 miles; the breadth varies from 50 to 200 miles.

*DIVISIONS.*—Japan consists chiefly of the four following islands: Niphon', Jes'so, Sikokf', and Kiusiu'.

*CHIEF TOWNS.*—*JED'DO*, and *Mia'co*, in Niphon'; *Mats'mai*, in Jesso; *To'sa*, in Sikokf'; and *Nangasa'ki*, in Kiusiu.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The face of the country, though rocky and mountainous, presents, (owing to the industry of the people), one universal scene of varied and luxuriant vegetation. The climate is variable, and subject to the extremes of heat and cold.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil is rather barren, but being skilfully cultivated, yields rice, the vine, tea-plant, sugar-cane, mulberry, and cotton shrubs. Few countries are richer in minerals, particularly in gold. The manufactures are, chiefly, silks, cottons, and porcelain.

*Religion.*—In 1549, nearly a century after the discovery of

Japan by the Portuguese, St. Francis Xavier landed on its shores. He baptized great numbers, and drew whole provinces to the faith. In 1597, owing to the calumnies of Dutch merchants, dairous of monopolising the trade of the country, 26 martyrs suffered, and all the missionaries, with the exception of 28, were banished. A series of persecutions followed, in which, it is stated, that not less than 1,200,000 Catholics suffered death for their faith. There are still many Christians in Japan, but they are deprived of all spiritual assistance. The people of Japan adore idols of the most grotesque shapes: their priests are called *Bonzas*, and all obey the *Jacco*, or high-priest.

*Character, &c.*—The Japanese are active and dexterous, and of a hardy constitution. Their yellow complexion sometimes inclines to brown, or passes into a pale white. Their manners are, in many respects, diametrically opposite to those of Europeans, the Turks, in some cases, excepted. Our common drinks are cold, and those of the Japanese are hot; we uncover our head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right. Their language is so peculiar, that it is understood by no other people. The government is an absolute monarchy.

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## COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

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### NORTHERN AFRICA.

*Northern Africa* comprehends all the countries which lie along the southern coast of the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic to Egypt, known by the name of the *Barbary States*.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Mediterranean Sea; W., the Atlantic; S., the Great Desert; and E., Egypt.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Northern Africa, from east

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\* *Barbary* is derived from the name of its ancient inhabitants, usually styled *Berbers*, or *Kabyles*.

to west, is 2,700 miles ; and its breadth, from north to south, is 150 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The principal divisions are, Moroc'co\* and Fez, Algiers',† Tu'nis, Trip'oli, and Bar'ca.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Atlas Mountains*, in Morocco and Algiers, from which the Atlantic Ocean derives its name.

**RIVERS.**—The *Seboo, Mejerdah, Morbea, and Tensift.*

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**MOROC'CO**, famous for its leather ; **Me'quinez**, celebrated for the salubrity of its air ; **Fez**, situate in a fertile valley ; **Algiers'**, a seaport, now in possession of the French ; and **Tu'nis**, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles from the site of the ancient Carthage.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The extensive range of the Atlas mountains forms the most remarkable feature in the aspect of Barbary. The *climate* is mild and salubrious.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* is fertile, producing flax, hemp, dates, figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and many other fruits, superior to those of Europe. Barbary is noted for its horses and camels. Wild beasts and reptiles are numerous. Gunpowder and leather are the chief *manufactures*.

**Religion.**—Mahometanism is now the established religion of those states, but there are still many Catholic congregations.

**Character, &c.**—The inhabitants of the Barbary States are usually called *Moors*, whose general characteristics are ignorance, superstition, treachery, and deceit. The *governments* are despotic.

## NORTH-EASTERN AFRICA.

*North-Eastern Africa*, or the “Region of the Nile,” comprises the countries bordering on the Red Sea.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Mediterranean ; W., Cen-

\* *Morocco*, in Arabic, means the *extreme west*, and is so called in reference to the other states of Barbary.

† *Algiers* is derived from *Al-Jezair*, or the islands.—Algiers is the ancient Numidia, in a town of which (*Tagas'te*) the great St. Augustin was born Nov. 13th 354.

tral Africa; S., the Kingdom of A'del; and E., the Red Sea.

**DIVISIONS.**—Egypt, Nu'bia, and Abyssin'ia.\*

**LAKE.**—*Lake Dem'bea*, in Abyssinia.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Mountains of Abyssinia*.

**RIVERS.**—The *Nile*, with its tributaries, the *White* and *Blue Rivers*, flowing into the Mediterranean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**GRAND CAIRO**, the largest city in Africa; *Alexandri'a*, founded by Alexander the Great; *Dongo'la*, the capital of Nubia; and *Gon'dar*, the capital of Abyssinia.

**Natural Features, &c.**—During our winter months, the region of the Nile has the appearance of a delightful garden; in the opposite season it exhibits a miry soil, and immense tracts covered with water. The *climate*, in summer, is excessively hot.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil*, owing to the periodical inundations of the Nile, is so rich as not to require manure. The chief *productions* are, wheat, rice, flax, indigo, cotton, figs, and dates. Besides the camel and other domestic *animals*, there are crocodiles and hippopotami.

**Religion.**—The Catholic religion flourished at a very early period in Egypt. The inhabitants are now, for the greater part, Mahometans. The Abyssinians owe their conversion principally to St. Frumentius, who lived in the fourth century. They unhappily imbibed the Eutychian heresy from Dioscorus, the patriarch of Alexandria, to which they adhered to a recent date.

**Character, &c.**—The Egyptians, of every class, are temperate in regard to food, but they are said to be much addicted to the use of wine. The manners of the Abyssinians and Nubians, under a slight semblance of civilisation, present indications of barbarism, from which, however, they now appear to be emerging. The *governments* are despotic.

\* Egypt contains 150,000 square miles, of which only about one tenth is capable of cultivation, the remainder being salt marshes, sandy plains, or rocky mountains. The habitable land along the valley of the Nile measures 500 miles in length, with an average breadth of 8 or 10 miles; population, 2,000,000.

Nubia contains 360,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 2,000,000. Abyssinia is estimated at 300,000 square miles, and the population at about 4,500,000.

## EASTERN AFRICA.

*Eastern Africa* comprehends all the countries lying along the coast of the Indian Ocean, from the Straits of Babelman'deb, on the north, to Delago'a Bay, on the south.

**DIVISIONS.**—A'del, A'jan, Zanguebar', Mozambique', Mocaran'ga, Sofa'la, Sa'bia, and Inhambane'.

**RIVERS.**—The *Zambe'zi*, and *Sofa'la*, flowing into the channel of Mozambique; and the *Loren'zo Mar'-quez*, into Delagoa Bay.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**MOZAMBIQUE'**, the capital of the Portuguese settlements; *Zei'la*, a place of considerable trade; *Melin'da*, once a flourishing city; and *Sofala*, celebrated for the purest gold in Africa.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Ajan and Zanguebar abound in forests and unwholesome marshes. The *climate*, along the coast, is salubrious.

*Soil and Productions.*—The *soil* is fertile, yielding wheat, millet, fruits, pepper, myrrh, and frankincense. The wild *animals* are, the elephant, zebra, and giraffe. Ivory, particularly that of Mocaranga, and the gold of Sofala, are the chief articles of commerce.

*Religion.*—Though paganism and Mahometanism, which are widely diffused through these countries, oppose almost insuperable obstacles to the propagation of Christianity, in consequence of the latitude which they allow to the grosser passions, yet Catholic missionaries have made in them multitudes of converts. In *Melinda\** alone there were seventeen churches and nine convents; and the churches and convents of Mozambique are elegant edifices.

*Character, &c.*—The eastern regions of Africa are inhabited by innumerable distinct tribes of uncivilised and wandering natives, whose common origin, in many instances, is marked by striking and characteristic features, though their colour, language, and habits differ. All the governments are despotic.

\* *Melinda* was  
completely destroyed.

Portuguese, and is said to have been com-  
munity of Arabs.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA.

*Southern Africa* comprises that part of the continent which lies south of the tropic of Capricorn, and of the river Lorenzo Marquez.

**DIVISIONS.**—Caffra'ria,\* Cape Col'ony, and the Country of the Boshua'nas and Hot'tentots.

**RIVERS.**—The *Gareep'* or *Or'ange River*, flowing into the Atlantic; and the *Mafu'mo*, into Delagoa Bay.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—CAPE TOWN, on Table Bay; Port Natal', on the east coast; and *Lattakoo'*, the capital of the Boshuanas.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The coast of Natal is covered with wood, and intersected with savannahs. A great portion of Cape Colony is an unprofitable waste. The *climate*, in general, is healthy and agreeable.

**Soil and Productions.**—Much of the *soil* is fertile in corn and fruits; and the flowers are unrivalled for brilliancy and fragrance. The vineyards of Cape Colony produce the famous *Constantia wine*. Among the *animals* are, the elephant, weighing 4,000 pounds; the streaked mouse, only a quarter of an ounce; the giraffe, 17 feet high; and the zenik, 3 inches long.

**Religion.**—There is scarcely any form of religious belief among the numerous tribes who inhabit the interior of this region. Catholic congregations have been lately formed in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, and Georgetown.

**Character.**—The *Caffres* are tall, handsome, and courageous; but are less industrious than the *Boshuanas*, who are of smaller stature and not so handsome. The *Hottentots* are represented as extremely dirty in their habits, and may be ranked amongst the ugliest of human beings.

## WESTERN AFRICA.

*Western Africa* comprises the countries which lie along the coast of the Atlantic, from Sa'hara or the

\* *Caffraria* signifies the country of the *Caffres* or *Infidels*; the natives call themselves *Koussets*, and will not recognise any other name.

Great Desert, on the north, to the Tropic of Capricorn, on the south.

**DIVISIONS.**—*Senegambia,\* Upper Guinea, and Lower Guinea.*

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Mountains of Kong*, in Sene-gambia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Senegal, Gambia, Rio Gran'de, Zaire, and Coan'za*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*St. SALVADOR'*, in Con'go; *St. Louis*, on the Senegal; and *Fred-Town*, in Sier'ra Leo'ne.†

*Natural Features, &c.*—The greater part of Western Africa is occupied by sandy deserts. The climate is said to be the hottest in the world.

*Soil and Productions.*—Along the coast, the soil is generally fertile. The chief productions are, various aromatic and nutritive plants; also, the cocoa-tree, tamarinds, citrons, and orange. The wild animals are, chiefly, the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, panther, and hippopotamus.

*Religion.*—The court of Congo, with the great body of the people, are Catholics, and a native hierarchy has been constituted there by the Holy See. The pagans practise the execrable superstition of worshipping devils, from a belief that good spirits will do them no harm, but that wicked ones must be appeased by homage and sacrifice.

*Character, &c.*—The character of the negroes varies extremely according to the variety of situation and government; but ferocity in war is one of its universal features. The governments are generally absolute throughout Western Africa.

## CENTRAL AFRICA.

*Central Africa* includes those countries south of the Great Desert, situate on the Ni'ger (-jer), Sen'egal, and around Lake Tchad.

**DIVISIONS.**—The countries of Central Africa are

\* *Senegambia* is so called from the rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*, which flow through it into the Atlantic.

† *Sierra Leone* received its name from the *sierras* or mountains near it, which are infested with a great number of lions.

very numerous; the principal are, Timbuctoo', Hous'sa, and Bornou'.

### RIVERS.—The *Niger* and *Senegal*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**TIMBUCTOO'**, and *Se'go*, two important cities on the Niger; *Wa'let*, the capital of Beeroo', with a great trade in salt; *Bambouk'*, called from its rich gold mines, the *Peru of Africa*; *Sackatoo'*, the largest city of Central Africa; *Kano*, the chief seat of the caravan trade; and *Bornou'*, the residence of the sultan.

*Natural Features, &c.*—A continuous chain of mountains, styled the *Mountains of the Moon*, traverses the whole territory from east to west, diffusing through this vast region coolness and moisture.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil, particularly along the banks of the *Niger*, is fertile, producing wheat, rice, and indigo. Gold is found abundantly in the mountains of Bambarra. The wild animals are exceedingly numerous: elephants are sometimes seen in herds of hundreds together.

*Religion.*—In a religious point of view, the nations of Central Africa are in a melancholy state. They are pretty equally divided between two systems, the pagan and Mahometan.

*Character, &c.*—The state of society has made a greater approach to civilisation in Central Africa than in any other African nation, except those on the borders of the Mediterranean. War, however, is still carried on with all the ferocity of the most barbarous nations. The governments are absolute.

## AFRICAN ISLANDS.

**MADAGAS'CAR**, one of the largest islands in the world, is divided into several kingdoms, which are little known to Europeans. It is watered by many rivers, and is fertile in corn, sugar, and gum. The chief town, *Mouzangaye*, contains 30,000 inhabitants.

**MAURI'TIUS**, (Maurice), was formerly called the *Isle of France*. Its chief town is *Port-Louis*, with a population of 30,000.

**THE ISLE OF BOURBON'** belongs to France. Its chief town is *St. Denis*; population, 9,000.

ST. HELE'NA,\* the ocean-prison of Napoleon Buonaparte, for the last six years of his life, is 1,200 miles from the African, and 1,800 from the American shore. The governor resides at *James-Town*.

ST. MAT'THEW belongs to Portugal. ASCEN'SION is celebrated for turtle and fish: it contains an English settlement.

THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS are ten in number, and belong to Portugal. The most considerable are, *St. Ja'go*, *St. Anto'nio*, and *St. Nich'olas*. Pop. 100,000.

THE CANA'RY ISLANDS,† anciently called the *Fortunate Islands*, belong to Spain, and are seven in number; namely, *Teneriffe*,‡ *Grand Cana'ry*, *Pal'ma*, *Lanceröla*, *Forteventu'ra*, *Gome'ra*, and *Fer'ro*. The population of the group is 202,900. *San'ta Cruz*, the chief town of Teneriffe, contains 10,000 inhabitants. Here Lord Nelson lost his right arm by the shot of a cannon-ball.

THE MADEI'RA ISLANDS are three in number, and belong to the Portuguese. Population, 100,000. The chief town, *Fun'chal*, contains 15,000 inhabitants.

*Climate*.—The climate of these islands is far milder and more healthy than that of the African continent.

*Soil and Productions*.—There is much diversity of *soil*, but in general it is fertile. The chief *productions* are, wine, fruits, coffee, sugar, gums, and tobacco. The Canaries are famed for the beautiful yellow singing birds which bear their name.

*Religion*.—In a religious point of view, the African Islands have been much more favoured than the continent. The inhabitants of the Madeiras, Cape Verde Isles, Canaries, Mauritius, and Bourbon, are all Catholics.

\* *St. Helena*.—This island was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helen's day; whence its name. It has belonged to the British since the year 1800, with the exception of a short interval, during which the Dutch had possession of it.

+ The *Canary Islands* are so called from *Canary Isle*, one of the group, which name it obtained from a number of large dogs, (canes) found there when it was first discovered.

‡ *Teneriffe* is said to have derived its name from *thener*, a mountain, and *ife*, white; probably because a great portion of it is usually covered with snow. This island is in the form of an equilateral triangle, each side being about 36 miles. The Peak of *Teneriffe* is the loftiest known volcano except those in America.

## COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

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### RUSSIAN AMERICA.

*Russian America* consists of the extreme north-western regions of America, with a narrow tract of coast, extending south to about 55° north latitude.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Northern Ocean; W. and S., the North Pacific; and E., the British settlements.

**ISLANDS.**—The *Aleutian Islands*, between Kamtschat'ka in Asia, and Cape Alask'a, in America.

**Productions.**—This country yields valuable furs; and the fisheries of the whale, sea-otter, and other animals, are very important.

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### BRITISH AMERICA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean; W., the Indian countries; S., the United States, and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of British Amer'ica, from east to west, is 3,500 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, 2,000 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The Northern Regions, including Labrador', Upper and Lower Can'ada, New Bruns'wick, No'va Sco'tia, and the Islands.

**ISLANDS.**—The *North Georg'ian Islands*, in the Arctic Ocean; *Newfound'land*, *Cape Bret'on*,\* and the *Bermu'das*, in the Atlantic; *Anticos'ti* and *Prince Edward's Isle*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**CAPES.**—*Capes Chid'ley* and *Char'les*, in Labrador;

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\* *Cape Breton*.—This island, according to French authors, was discovered about the year 1500, by the Normans or Bretons, who, supposing it a part of the continent, called it *Cape Breton*.

*Capes Ray* and *Race*, in Newfoundland; and *Cape Sa'ble*, in Nova Scotia.

**LAKES.**—*Superior*, *Huron*, *E'rie*, and *Ontario*, between Upper Canada and the United States.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—*Baffin's Bay*, and *Hudson's Bay*, on the north; and the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, and the *Bay of Fun'dy*, on the east.

**STRAITS.**—*Davis' Straits* and *Hudson's Straits*, on the north; and the *Straits of Belleisle'*, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

**RIVERS.**—The *St. Lawrence*, with its tributary the *Ottawa*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**MONTREAL**,\* 180 miles above Quebec, the centre of the fur trade; **Quebec**,† on the St. Lawrence, the capital of Lower Canada; **Halifax**, the chief town of Nova Scotia; and **St. John's**, the chief town of Newfoundland.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The lakes of British America are unequalled by any in the world, and form with the forests the chief features in its natural aspect. The climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold; and the transition from the one to the other is very rapid.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil, particularly in the Canadas, is fertile. Corn and timber are the chief productions, and constitute, with fish, potash, and furs, the principal exports.

*Religion.*—The established religion of Upper Canada is English Protestantism; the Catholic is the established religion of Lower Canada. There are in British America 11 Catholic bishops, and about 500 priests.

*Character, &c.*—In respect to character, the inhabitants of British America differ little from those of the European countries whence they, or their fathers, have emigrated. British America is subject to the crown of England.

\* *Montreal* was selected, in 1843, as the seat of the united parliament of Upper and Lower Canada.

+ *Quebec* was built by the French, in 1605. It was taken by the British in 1759, after a memorable battle, in which General Wolfe died in the moment of

the great grandson of one of the Irish defenders of Limerick 1652.

## UNITED STATES.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., British America; W., the Pacific Ocean and Mex'ico; S., the Gulf of Mexico; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of the Uni'ted States,\* from east to west, is 2,750 miles; and their breadth, from north to south, 1,300 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—The United States are twenty-seven in number, with three dependent territories, and the federal district of Colum'bria.†

*Northern States.* Maine, New Hamp'shire, Ver'mont, Massachu'setts, Rhode Island, and Connec'ticut.

*Middle States.* New York, Pennsylva'nia, New Jer'sey, Del'aware, Ma'ryland, and Virgin'ia.

*Southern States.* North Caroli'na, South Carolina, Georg'ia,‡ Alaba'ma, and Texas.§

*Western States.* Michigan,|| Ohi'o, India'na, Illinois', Missou'ri, Kentuck'y, Ten'nessee, Mississip'pi, Louisiana, and Arkan'sas.

*Territories not yet erected into States.* Flor'ida, Wiscon'sin, and Jo'wa.

**ISLANDS.**—*Long Island* and *Sta'ten Island*, belonging to New York; and *Nantuck'et*, to Massachu'setts.

**CAPES.**—*Capes Ann and Cod*, in Massachusetts; *Capes Char'les and Hen'ry*, at the entrance of Ches'a-

\* By the constitution of the United States, any new settlement is entitled to be erected into a separate state when the population amounts to 60,000. Each state is a separate and independent republic.

+ The *District of Columbia*, or federal state, lies between Virginia and Maryland, and is about 10 miles square.

† The 13 states which asserted their independence in 1776, and which, until that period, had been British colonies, are, New Hampshire, Massa-chussetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

‡ Texas (part of San Luis Potosi) withdrew its allegiance from Mexico in 1836, and became incorporated with the United States in 1845.

§ Pronounced Mik'-i-gan, not Mi'-, as at p. 20.

peak Bay; *Cape Hat'eras*, in North Carolina; and *Sable Point*, in the South of Florida.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Al'legany Mountains*, in the east; the *Ozark Mountains*, in the middle; and the *Rocky Mountains*, in the west.

LAKES.—*Lake Michigan*, in the north-west; and *Lake Champlain'*, between *Ver'mont* and *New York*.

BAYS.—*Del'aware Bay*, between *New Jer'sey* and *Delaware*; and *Chesapeak Bay*, between *Maryland* and *Virginia*.

RIVERS.—The *Connecticut*, flowing into Long Island Sound; the *Hudson*, into the sea at *New York*; the *Delaware*, into Delaware Bay; the *Susquehan'na* and *Polo'mac*, into Chesapeak Bay; the *Savan'nah* into the Atlantic; the *Mississippi*, with its tributaries, the *Illinois*, *Ohi'o*, *Missouri*, *Arkansas*, and *Red River*, into the Gulf of Mexico; and the *Colum'bria*, into the Pacific.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*WASH'INTON*, in *Columbia*, the residence of the President, and seat of government; *Bos'ton*, (Pop. 94,000), in *Massachusetts*, the birthplace of *Franklin*; *New York*, (313,000), the commercial capital of the New World; *Philadel'phia*, (258,000), in *Pennsylvania*; *Baltimore*, (103,000), in *Maryland*, the archiepiscopal see of the United States; *Char'leston*, (40,000), a seaport of *South Carolina*; *New Orleans*, (103,000), the great commercial emporium of the Southern States; *St. Lou'is*, (17,000), in *Missouri*, the centre of considerable trade; and *Cin-cinna'ti*, (47,000), a flourishing city on the *Ohio*.

Natural Features, &c.—Vast rivers, and forests of immense extent, constitute the leading features in the aspect of the United States. The climate is subject to great variety. In the Eastern States, the transitions are sudden, from intense cold to excessive heat, and from violent rains to great droughts; but, in general, the temperature in the Western is more even and moderate.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is generally fertile, yielding

most of the European *productions*, with tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, and exquisitely flavoured apples. The *minerals* are, principally, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and limestone. The domestic *animals* are nearly the same as those of Europe. Amongst the wild animals may be named the buffalo, musk-ox, moose-deer, and bear. Alligators swarm the southern rivers. Coarse cloths, serge, flannel, and linen, are the chief *manufactures*.

*Religion*.—There is no national religion in the United States. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants of various denominations. The Catholic population is nearly 2,000,000. There are 25 Catholic bishops, 645 priests, 21 ecclesiastical seminaries, 12 colleges, 36 convents, and 48 academies for young ladies.

*Character, &c.*.—Equality and independence, the result of their republican form of *government*, characterise the inhabitants of the United States. In their general character, they resemble their European progenitors. The Indian subjects of the States are numerous.

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## MEXICO, GUATIMALA, AND CALIFORNIA.\*

*BOUNDARIES*.—N., the United States; W. and S., the Pacific Ocean; and E., the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and United States.

*EXTENT*.—The length of these countries is about 3,000 miles; the breadth varies from 120 to 600 miles.

*DIVISIONS*.—Mexico, Guatimal'a, and Califor'nia.

*CAPES*.—*Cape Mendoci'ni*, in New California; *Cape St. Lu'cas*, in Old California; *Cape Corien'tes*, in Guadalaxa'ra; *Cape Gra'cias á Dios*, in Hondu'rás; and *Cape Cato'che*, in Yu'catan.

*MOUNTAINS*.—The *Smoking Mountains*, in Pueb'lá, and the *Peak of Oreza'ba*, in Vera Cruz; both volcanoes, and upwards of 17,000 feet high.

*LAKES*.—*Lake Tezcu'co*, in Mexico; *Lake Nicara'gua*, in Guatimal'a.

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\* In 1811, the Mexicans revolted against Spain, and in 1821 succeeded in establishing their independence. Guatimala declared itself independent of Mexico in 1824. The independence of California immediately followed.

**GULFS AND BAYS**--*The Gulfs of Mexico and California; the Bays of Campeachy and Hondu'ras.*

**RIVERS**.--*The Rio del Nort'e*, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; and the *Rio Colora'do*, into the Gulf of California.

**CHIEF TOWNS**.--**MEX'ICO,\*** situated on an elevated plain near lake Tezcuco, surrounded by lofty mountains; *Guanaxua'to*, 6,836 feet above the level of the sea; *La Pueb'la*, distinguished for the splendour of its churches; *Vera Cruz*, the principal seaport in Mexico; *Oaxa'ca*, a place of considerable trade; *Guatima'la*, on a large plain surrounded by hills, and adorned with numerous churches and monasteries; *St. Salvador'*, celebrated for its indigo; and *Leon'*, the chief city of Nicara'gua.

**Natural Features, &c.**--Mexico consists generally of a vast table-land, diversified by numerous volcanic mountains, rivers, and lakes. The *climate*, according to the varying elevation of the country, is cold, temperate, or warm.

**Soil and Productions**.--The soil is fertile to an astonishing degree, producing maize, coffee, sugar, tobacco, mahogany, and most of the tropical fruits. The silver *mines* of Mexico are the richest in the world. The *animals* are, principally, the wolf, Mexican stag, the jaguar, conguar, and buffalo. Cotton, silk, plate, and glass, constitute the principal *manufactures*.

**Religion**--The Mexicans, since their conversion (commenced in 1521), have faithfully adhered to the Catholic faith, which is the established religion of the country.

**Character, &c.**--The inhabitants of Mexico are composed principally of whites and Indians; the former are represented as industrious and enterprising, but extravagant in their mode of living; the latter are amiable and cultivated, but are accused of being addicted to idleness and intemperance. The *government* is republican.

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\* Mexico is esteemed one of the finest cities in the world for the spaciousness and regularity of its streets, and the excellent style of its buildings. It contains 34 churches, 39 monasteries, 29 nunneries, 13 hospitals, and many other establishments for the poor. The churches are exceedingly splendid. The balustrade round the high altar of the cathedral, and the lamp that burns before it, are of massive silver. Many of the statues, which adorn the interior of this magnificent temple, are of silver, and are ornamented with precious stones.

## WEST INDIES.

The *West India Islands* are situated between North and South America, and are divided into five principal groups.

1. THE BAHA'MAS.—Great Bahama, New Providence, and St. Salvador,\* are the most important.

2. THE GREAT ANTIL'LES.—Cu'ba, St. Domin'go,† Jamai'ca, and Por'to Ri'co.

3. THE LITTLE ANTILLES.—Curaço'a, Bonaire', and Oru'ba.

4. THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.—St. Croix (*cro-aw'*), St. Thomas, St. John's, and Torto'la.

5. THE CARIBBEE' ISLANDS, comprehending the *Lee'ward* and *Wind'ward* Islands, the principal of which are, Anguil'la, Guadaloupe', Barba'does, and Trinidad'.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Copper Mountains*, in Cuba; and the *Blue Mountains*, in Jamaica.

RIVERS.—The *Hai'na*, *Nig'ua*, and *Ney'ba*, in Hay'ti; and the *Black River*, in Jamaica. In Cuba, upwards of 150 rivers descend from the mountain-chain, which traverses the island from east to west.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Havan'nah*, and *Santia'go*, in Cuba; *Port-au-Prince'*, in St. Domingo; *Kings'ton*, in Jamaica; *Anguilla* and *Guadaloupe*, in Anguilla; and *Bridge-town*, in Barbadoes.

Climate.—In general the climate in the low parts of these islands is hot and unhealthy, while in the mountainous regions it is temperate and salubrious.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil is extremely fruitful, producing

\* *St. Salvador* was the first American land discovered by Columbus, 12th October, 1492. The *Bahamas* are said to be 500 in number.

+ *St. Domingo*.—This fine island, 450 miles long, and 110 broad, was discovered by Columbus, who made it, under the name of *Hispaniola*, the seat of his first colony. It is now an independent republic, and called by the natives *Hayti*, a name signifying *high land*.

sugar, allspice, drugs, and fruits. The most valuable trees grow on the mountains, as cedars, mahogany, and lignum-vite.

*Religion.*—Since the discovery of these islands, by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, all the native inhabitants have been converted to the Catholic faith. The European settlers are of different persuasions; but taken collectively, these islands may be considered Catholic.

## COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

### COLOMBIA.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., the Caribbe'an Sea; W., Guatimal'a and the Pacific Ocean; S., Peru' and Brazil'; and E., Brazil and British Guian'a.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Colom'bia, from east to west, is 1,360 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, 1,100 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Colombia is divided into three republics; Equa'tor, New Granad'a, and Venezue'la.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Cotopax'i*, a volcano, south of the equator; and *Chimbora'zo*, one of the highest of the An'des, being 21,436 feet above the level of the sea.

**GULFS AND BAYS.**—The *Gulfs of Maracai'bo* and *Da'rien*, in the Caribbean Sea; the *Bay of Panam'a*, and *Gulf of Guayaquil'*, in the Pacific Ocean.

**RIVERS.**—The *Magdale'na*, flowing into the Caribbean Sea; the *Orino'co* and *Am'azon*,† into the Atlantic.

\* *Colombia* is so named from Columbus, the discoverer. The northern provinces, while subject to Spain, were called *Terra Firma*: a name which implies a continent, to distinguish it from the islands of the adjoining seas. The entire continent of America is sometimes called Colombia.

Previous to 1831, Colombia formed but one republic, but since then it has been divided into three independent republics. The first comprises the south; the second, the central and north-west; and the last, the eastern parts of the country.

+ *Amazon*.—The country extending along the river Amazon, and inhabited by Indian tribes, was discovered by Orellano, in 1580, who called it *Amazonia*, implying the *Land of Amazons*, an appellation given to some females of anti-resided near the Caspian Sea, in Asia, and of whom he was re-npanies of armed women whom he saw upon the shore; whence of the river *Amazon*.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**BOGO'TA**, in New Granada, 8,720 feet above the level of the sea; *Carac'cas*, the capital of a province of that name; *Carthage'na*, a city nearly surrounded by the sea; and *Qui'to*, situate on the side of *Petchin'ca*, a volcanic mountain.

**Natural Features, &c.**—Amid the groups of mountains connected with the Andes, are beautiful valleys and verdant plains, higher above the level of the sea than the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees. The *climate* in the lower parts is excessively hot; while in the elevated districts it is temperate, and sometimes even cold.

**Soil and Productions.**—The *soil* in many places is remarkably fertile, producing wheat, barley, maize, fruits, medicinal balsams, cotton, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, and anicordium. The *mines* of silver, copper, and iron, are very valuable.

**Religion.**—Since the conversion of the Colombians from idolatry in the 16th century, the Catholic faith has been the established religion of the country.

**Character, &c.**—The Colombians retain much of the gravity, temperance, and sobriety of the Spaniards. It is not easy to gain their confidence; but when that is once obtained, they are extremely friendly and cordial. The *government* is republican.

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## GUIANA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N. and E., the Atlantic; W., Colombia; and S., Brazil.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Guian'a is 600 miles; and its average breadth, about 250 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Guiana is divided into *British*, *Dutch*, and *French* Guiana.

**RIVERS.**—*Surinam'*, in Dutch Guiana; the *Essequi'bo*, *Berbice'*, and *Demera'ra*, in British Guiana, from which its three provinces are named.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*George'town*, the capital of British Guiana; *Parama'ribo*, the capital of Dutch Guiana; and *Cayenne'*, the capital of French Guiana.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The uncultivated parts are covered ▶

immense forests, deep marshes, and extensive savannahs. The climate is free from remarkable alternations of cold and heat, and is milder than in the other tropical countries. The low swampy lands are unhealthy, but the salubrity of the highlands of the interior is proverbial.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil is exceedingly rich, producing sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, castor-oil, and the famous cayenne-pepper. Amongst the wild animals are deer without horns, the hippopotamus, and boa-constrictor.

*Religion.*—The Spanish and Portuguese settlers are Catholics. In the Dutch and English colonies the creeds are various. Demerara has lately been constituted a Vicariate-Apostolic.

## BRAZIL.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Guiana and Colombia; W., Peru and part of Colombia; S., Upper Peru, Paraguay, and La Plata; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Brazil', from north to south, is 2,600 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 2,300 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Brazil is divided into 19 Provinces.

**RIVERS.**—The *Amazon*, with its tributaries, the *Rio Ne'gro*, and *Madei'ra*; also the *Pa'ra*, *San Francis'co*, and *Para'na*; all flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**RIO JANEIRO**, the largest city in South America; *St. Salvador'*, finely situated on the Bay of All-Saints; *Pernambu'co*, the third city in Brazil; *Maranham'*, with a great trade in cotton and rice; and *Rio Grande*, celebrated for the making of *charque* or jug-beef.

*Natural Features, &c.*—Brazil is an extensive and beautiful country, watered by some of the finest rivers in the world. It has several chains of mountains, which are but of moderate elevation. The climate is mild, and, in general, healthy.

*Soil and Productions.*—The greater part of Brazil is exceedingly fertile. The principal *productions* are, Indian corn, sugar, drugs, fruits, and timber. Gold and diamonds are the chief *metals*. Cattle are so numerous that they are sometimes slaughtered for their hides.

*Religion.*—The established religion is the Catholic. Father Joseph Anchiesta, of the Society of Jesus,\* was eminently distinguished for his missionary labours among the Brazilians.

*Character, &c.*—Malte Brun writes, “The natives are strong and well made, their complexion is copper-coloured, their hair is black and sleek. These savages, delighting in cruelty, became under the Jesuits social, docile, and humane; the indefatigable perseverance of these missionaries surmounted the greatest obstacles.” The *government* is now a constitutional monarchy.

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## PERU.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Colombia; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., Chili† and La Plata; and E., Brazil.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Peru', from Colombia to Chili, is 1,600 miles; and its breadth, from Brazil to the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Lower Peru, and Upper Peru or Boliv'ia.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *An'des*, which occupy about one-third of the entire country.

**RIVERS.**—The principal rivers are *tributaries* of the Amazon, many of which have their source in Peru.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Li'ma*, founded by Pizarro, in 1535, and the native city of the illustrious St. Rose; *Guan-man'ga*, celebrated for its gardens and orchards; *Cus'co*, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire; *Arequi'pa*, near a great volcano; and *Poto'si*, the most elevated city in the world, being 13,350 feet above the level of the sea.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The lofty, snow-capped Andes, which traverse this country in two parallel chains from north to south, form a peculiar feature in its natural aspect. The *climate*, as in other parts of America, varies with the elevation of the different regions.

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\* Father Anchiesta, surnamed the *Apostle of the New World*, was born in Teneriffe, 1538. At the age of 28 he went to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage natives. He died in 1597.

† Chili is pronounced *Chee'-lee*, not Chi'l'i, as at p. 21; Guian'a, p. 102, not Guis'na, p. 21; Grenad'a, not Grena'da, as at p. 64; and Guatimal'a, not Guatima'l'a.

*Soil and Productions.*—The soil of Peru is, in general, mountainous and barren. Cotton, sugar, grain, and Jesuits' or Peruvian bark, are the chief *productions*. Peru is noted for its *mines* of gold, silver, and mercury. The *animals* are, the ant-bear, elk, and the *lama*, which was the only native beast of burden in Peru when it was discovered by the Spaniards.

*Religion.*—The zeal of the Spanish missionaries has brought the whole of the Indian population of this extensive country into the bosom of the Catholic church. In the numerous and elegant cities which embellish Peru, there are, in addition to the university at Lima, colleges, and several public institutions for the diffusion of religious and scientific knowledge.

*Character, &c.*—The Indian population are represented as active and industrious, and since their intercourse with the Spaniards, have applied with much assiduity to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The *government* of each division of Peru is republican.

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## PARAGUAY, BANDA ORIENTAL, AND THE REPUBLIC OF LA PLATA.

*BOUNDARIES.*—N., Brazil and Peru; W., Chili; S., Patago'nia; and E., the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil.

*DIVISIONS.*—Par'aguay, Ban'da Oriental', and La Pla'ta.

*RIVERS.*—*La Plata*, and its numerous tributaries.

*CHIEF TOWNS.*—ASSUMPTION, the capital of Paraguay; *Monte Vid'eo*, surrounded with an agreeable landscape of hill and valley; and *Bue'nos Ay'res*, on the La Plata, a great emporium of trade.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The surface of these countries consists of a vast plain, the most extensive and uniform on the face of the earth. The *climate* is, in general, mild and salubrious.

*Soil and Productions.*—Much of the soil is exceedingly fertile, but it is not well cultivated. The *productions* are, wheat, maize, olives, cocoa, grapes, sugar-canies, citrons, and figs. There are in Paraguay *mines* of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Among the wild *animals* may be named the *puma*, called the lion of the and the *jaguar*, resembling the American panther.

*Religion.*—The population, when the Jesuits entered Paraguay, consisted of naked, wandering tribes of savages, addicted to cannibalism and bloodshed, and subsisting on the uncertain produce of the chase. Within a brief period, however, the most complete change was effected in their manners, habits, and dispositions, by those pious and zealous missionaries. The savage yell and war-whoop of the cannibal gave place to hymns of divine praise, and during the holy Sacrifice native choirs entoned the solemn responses, and executed pieces of sacred music, vocal and instrumental, composed by the first European masters. About 400,000 converted native families composed the unique and flourishing settlement of Paraguay, when the blind fury of an infidel age raised a storm in Europe against the learned and exemplary society to which the Fathers of Paraguay belonged, the effects of which extended even to these distant regions. The Jesuits were despotically expelled the scenes of their apostolic and truly philanthropic labours, and with them fled the welfare of Paraguay. The Catholic is the established religion.

*Character, &c.*—The descendants of the Spanish settlers, who are in these countries the ruling class, are acute and polite, but indolent. The numberless hordes that roam over the *pampas* or plains, are a singular race, and but little civilised. The governments, except in Paraguay, are republican.

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## CHILI.

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., Bolivia; W., the Pacific; S., Patagonia; and E., La Plata.

**EXTENT.**—The length of Chil'i, from north to south, is 1,350 miles; and its breadth, from the Andes to the Pacific, 130 miles.

**DIVISIONS.**—Chili is divided into nine Provinces.

**ISLANDS.**—*Chiloë*, on the south; and *Juan Fernández*, on the west; the latter has obtained the name of its discoverer, and is celebrated as the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Andes*, which extend the whole length of this country, several of whose summits are 18,000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow.

**RIVERS.**—The *Bio'bio*, *Valdiv'ia*, and *Sala'do*, flowing into the Pacific. Cascades are very numerous.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*SANTIA'GO*, situated in a richly-wooded plain; *Coquim'bo*, capital of a province abounding in gold, silver, and copper; *Valparai'so*, the chief seaport of Chili; and *La Concepcion*, on a fine bay at the mouth of the Biobio.

**Natural Features, &c.**—The ground ascends gradually from the ocean to the Andes, but is intersected by their projecting branches, some of which run almost down to the sea-shore. The *climate* is free from extremes of heat and cold, and is marked by the same agreeable variety of seasons as that of Europe.

**Soil and Productions.**—The soil is, for the most part, very rich, producing fine pastures, forest-trees of the largest kind, rye, maize, wheat, hemp, flax, and a great variety of fruits. There are many rich *mines* of gold, silver, and lead, in the northern provinces. Most of the European domestic *animals* have been brought hither by the Spaniards.

**Religion.**—The Spanish missionaries have converted great numbers of the people; but paganism unhappily still predominates amongst the aboriginal natives.

**Character, &c.**—The inhabitants of Chili are said to be gay and hospitable. Music and drawing are their favourite amusements. The *government* is a federal republic.

## PATAGONIA.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—N., La Plata and Chili; W., the Pacific; S., the Straits of Magel'lan; E., the Atlantic.

**ISLANDS.**—*Tier'ra del Fue'go*, separated by the Straits of Magellan from Patagonia; and the *Falk'land Islands*, east of the Straits of Magellan, represented as mere bog, and subject to perpetual storms, are now in the possession of England.

\* Patagonia formerly called the *Land of Magellan*, (from the discoverer), obtained from a tribe of Indians, called *Patagons*.

*Natural Features, &c.*—The eastern coast of Patagonia is bordered by a prolongation of the Andes, which wear a most dreary aspect, being covered with perpetual snow. The weather in Patagonia is exceedingly inclement, and earthquakes are frequent. The climate of Tierra del Fuego is said to be as cold as that of Lapland.

*Soil and Productions.*—As far as Europeans have penetrated, the soil appears to be, in general, sterile and rocky. In the north, timber is abundant, and the south yields good pasturage. The animals are, wild horned cattle, which herd in great numbers; lean and diminutive horses; dogs, apparently of Spanish breed; the guianco, somewhat resembling a deer; and the vicuna, the flesh of which is the principal food of the natives.

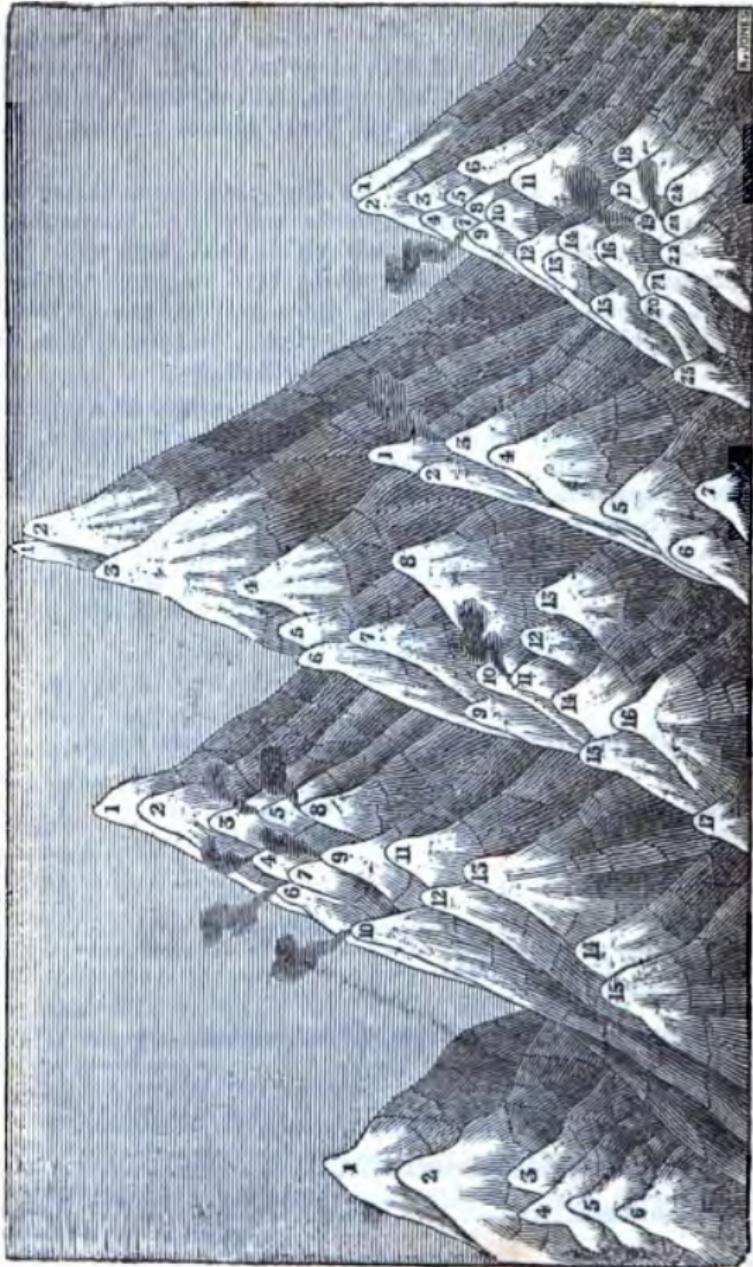
*Character, &c.*—The Patagonians are represented as a gigantic, fierce, and an uncivilised race. They are expert archers, and excellent horsemen. Their clothing consists, principally, of the skin of the guianco, the hair of which is turned inward. They pay great honours to their dead, whose remains they convey to the sea-coast, and place in tents, surrounded by the skeletons of their horses. Tierra del Fuego is inhabited by savages in the lowest degree of wretchedness, whose whole subsistence is the shell-fish which they pick up on the shore.

#### COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL SEAS.

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Columbian Sea, (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea),.....	1,400,000
Hudson's Bay, Baffin's Bay, Davis's Straits, &c.,.....	900,000
 American Seas,.....	 2,300,000
Mediterranean Sea,.....	867,000
Ionian Sea, (Archipelago),.....	73,400
Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice,.....	62,000
Sea of Marmora,.....	3,800
 Total extent of the Mediterranean and its branches,.....	 1,006,200
North Sea, or German Ocean,.....	244,000
Black Sea,.....	181,000
Baltic Sea, with its branches,.....	134,000
White Sea,.....	38,000
English Channel,.....	28,000
St. George's Channel and Irish Sea,.....	25,000
 European Seas,.....	 1,656,200
Red Sea,.....	185,000
Persian Gulf,.....	100,000

The extent of the other Asiatic Seas, which can be no more than approximately estimated, amounts to several millions of square miles.

*Comparative View of the Principal Mountains in the World. (See opposite page).*



**COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.**

Mountains thus marked (\*) are volcanoes.

<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Height in feet.</i>	<i>Mountains.</i>	<i>Height in feet.</i>
<b>EUROPE.</b>			
1 Mount Blanc, <i>Alps</i>	15,668	12 Olympus, <i>Turkey</i>	9,100
2 Mount Rosa, <i>Alps</i>	15,527	13 Peak of Nilgherries, <i>Hindostan</i>	8,835
3 Schrekhorn, <i>Alps</i>	13,310	14 Sinai, <i>Arabia</i>	7,887
4 Ortler-Spitz, <i>Alps</i>	12,852	15 Adam's Peak, <i>Ceylon</i>	6,650
5 Mulhacen, <i>Spain</i>	11,678	16 Ida, <i>Turkey</i>	5,292
6 Simplon, <i>Alps</i>	11,542	17 Carmel, <i>Palestine</i>	2,250
7 Malladetta, <i>Pyrenees</i>	11,436	<b>AFRICA.</b>	
8 Mount Perdu, <i>Do.</i>	11,168	1 Mount Hentet, <i>Atlas</i>	15,000
9*Etna, <i>Sicily</i>	10,870	2 Pk. of the Camarpoons,	13,000
10 St. Gothard, <i>Alps</i>	10,605	3*Peak of Teneriffe	12,176
11 Ruska, <i>Carpathians</i>	9,912	4 Compass, <i>Snowy Mts.</i>	10,250
12 Monte Carno, <i>Italy</i>	9,533	5 Pico Ruivo, <i>Madeira</i>	6,233
13 Lomnitz, <i>Carpathians</i>	8,133	6 Table Mt., <i>Cape Colony</i>	3,582
14 Sneehatten, <i>Dofrines</i>	8,122	7 Diana's Pk., <i>St. Helena</i>	2,710
15 Olympus, <i>Turkey</i>	6,504	<b>AMERICA.</b>	
16 Puy de Sancy, <i>France</i>	6,224	1 Sorata, <i>Andes</i>	25,250
17 Mezenc, <i>France</i>	5,820	2 Illimani, <i>Andes</i>	24,200
18 Parnassus, <i>Greece</i>	5,750	3 Chimborazo, <i>Andes</i>	21,436
19*Hecla, <i>Iceland</i>	5,010	4*Cayambe, <i>Andes</i>	19,625
20 Ben Nevis, <i>Scotland</i>	4,370	5*Antisana, <i>Andes</i>	19,136
21 Ben Macdhui, <i>Do.</i>	4,360	6*Cotopaxi, <i>Andes</i>	18,858
22 Cairngorm, <i>Do.</i>	4,060	7 Mount St. Elias	17,863
23*Vesuvius, <i>Naples</i>	3,932	8*Popocatepetl, <i>Mexico</i>	17,780
24 Snowdon, <i>Wales</i>	3,571	9*Orizaba, <i>Mexico</i>	17,390
25 Magillicuddy's Reeks Kerry, <i>Ireland</i>	3,412	10*Petchinca, <i>Andes</i>	15,924
<b>ASIA.</b>			
1 Chimularee, <i>Himalaya</i>	29,000	11 Mount Fairweather	14,736
2 Dhawalagiri, <i>Do.</i>	28,070	12 Cope de Perote, <i>Mex.</i>	13,275
3 Iavaher, <i>Do.</i>	25,800	13 James's Peak, <i>Rocky Mts.</i>	11,500
4 Hindoo-Coosh, <i>Cabul</i>	20,000	14 Blue Peak, <i>Jamaica</i>	7,770
5 Elburz, <i>Caucasus</i>	18,350	15 Mt. Washington, <i>Alleghan.</i>	6,634
6 Ararat, <i>Gt. Armenia</i>	17,260	<b>OCEANICA.</b>	
7 Kazbek, <i>Caucasus</i>	15,800	1*Mouna Roa, <i>Hawaii</i>	15,980
8 Ararat, <i>Little Armenia</i>	13,800	2*Mouna Koa, <i>Hawaii</i>	13,800
9 Peak of Lebanon	11,050	3 Oroeno, <i>Otaheite</i>	8,350
10 Italitzkoi, <i>Altaiian Mts.</i>	10,735	4 Egmont Peak, <i>N. Zealand</i>	8,150
11*Awatsha, <i>Russia</i>	9,600	5 Blue Mts., <i>N. S. Wales</i>	6,700
		6 Barren Mts., <i>V. Diemen's</i>	5,000

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>Extent in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>
New Holland	3,000,000	1,000,000	Australasia
Borneo	260,000	3,000,000	Indian Archipelago
New Guinea	250,000	.....	Australasia
Madagascar	235,000	4,000,000	Indian Ocean
Sumatra	165,000	2,500,000	Indian Archipelago
New Zealand	90,000	160,000	S. Pacific
Great Britain	88,000	18,532,000	N. Atlantic
Java	50,000	6,000,000	Indian Archipelago
Cuba	43,000	1,007,000	W. Indies
Iceland	40,000	56,000	N. Atlantic
Newfoundland	36,000	90,000	N. Atlantic
Ireland	32,000	8,205,000	N. Atlantic
Hayti	30,000	600,000	W. Indies
Ceylon	24,000	1,250,000	Indian Ocean
V. Diemens Ld.	24,000	46,000	Australasia
Nova Zembla	19,000	.....	N. Ocean
Sicily	10,500	1,943,366	Mediterranean
Sardinia	9,500	492,000	Mediterranean
Jamaica	5,500	480,000	W. Indies
Candia	3,200	300,000	Mediterranean
Hawaii	3,000	39,000	Sandwich Islands
Cyprus	3,000	60,000	Levant
Corsica	3,000	208,000	Mediterranean
Zealand	2,600	440,000	Baltic Sea
Trinidad	2,000	45,000	W. Indies
Gothland	1,600	41,000	Baltic
Majorca	1,360	136,000	Mediterranean
Funen	1,200	13,000	Baltic
Negropont	1,000	60,000	Archipelago
Lewes	1,000	18,000	Hebrides
Bourbon	900	100,000	Indian Ocean
Otaheite	700	10,000	Society Islands
Mauritius	676	90,000	Indian Ocean
Teneriffe	660	71,000	Canaries
Guadaloupe	534	120,000	W. Indies
Rhodes	460	30,000	Levant
Madeira	300	100,000	N. Atlantic
Anglesea	271	48,300	N. Wales
Isle of Man	250	48,000	Irish Sea
Minorca	240	31,000	Mediterranean
Wight	200	35,400	English Channel
Malta	120	106,500	Mediterranean
St. Helena	60	5,000	S. Atlantic

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Rivers.	Sources.	Termination.	length miles.
Amazon	W. of Lake Titicaca, <i>Peru</i>	Atlantic Ocean	3,380
Mississippi	Leech Lake, <i>N. America</i>	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, <i>Do.</i>	Mississippi	3,000
Kianku	Desert of Cobi, <i>Tartary</i>	N. Pacific	2,990
Hwang-ho	Desert of Cobi, <i>Tartary</i>	N. Pacific	2,630
Nile	Donga Mounts., <i>Abyssinia</i>	Mediterranean	2,610
Obi	Altaian Mountains, <i>Tartary</i>	Arctic Ocean	2,550
Niger	Mountains of Loma, <i>Africa</i>	Gulf of Guinea	2,300
La Plata	Mounts. of Itambe, <i>Brazil</i>	S. Atlantic	2,130
Volga	Valdai Hills, <i>Russia</i>	Caspian Sea	2,040
Lena	Near Lake Baikal, <i>Siberia</i>	Arctic Ocean	2,000
Euphrates	Mountains of Armenia	Persian Gulf	1,900
Indus	Himalaya Mounts., <i>Tibet</i>	Indian Ocean	1,770
Danube	Black Forest, <i>Baden</i>	Black Sea	1,760
Ganges	Himalaya Mounts., <i>Asia</i>	Bay of Bengal	1,550
Orinoco	Sierra de Paramé, <i>Colombia</i>	N. Atlantic	1,480
St. Lawrence	Upper Canada, <i>N. America</i>	N. Atlantic	1,320
Ohio	Alleghany Mts. <i>U. States</i>	Mississippi R.	1,190
Dnieper	Lake Smolensk, <i>Russia</i>	Black Sea	1,140
Don	Toula, <i>Russia</i>	Sea of Azoph	1,020
Tigris	Mountains of Armenia, <i>Asia</i>	Euphrates	950
Senegal	Foota Jallo, <i>Western Africa</i>	S. Atlantic	950
Rhine	Mt. St. Gothard, <i>Switzerland</i>	North Sea	810
Dwina	Near Vologda, <i>Russia</i>	White Sea	750
Dniester	Carpathian Mts., <i>Austria</i>	Black Sea	710
Gambia	Foota Jallo, <i>Western Africa</i>	S. Atlantic	700
Elbe	Sudetic Mounts., <i>Bohemia</i>	Baltic Sea	670
Vistula	Carpathian Mts., <i>Austria</i>	Baltic Sea	640
Oder	Carpathian Mts., <i>Austria</i>	Baltic Sea	580
Tagus	Sierra Morena, <i>Spain</i>	N. Atlantic	550
Loire	Mount Gerbier, <i>France</i>	Bay of Biscay	545
Rhone	Mount Furca, <i>Switzerland</i>	Mediterranean	460
Seine	Côte d'Or Mounts., <i>France</i>	English Chan.	425
Po	Monte Viso, <i>Italy</i>	Adriatic Sea	410
Ebro	Mounts. of Asturias, <i>Spain</i>	Mediterranean	380
Hudson	State of N. York, <i>U. States</i>	N. Atlantic	270
Shannon	Mounts. of Leitrim, <i>Ireland</i>	N. Atlantic	250
Thames	Cotswold Hills, <i>England</i>	North Sea	215
Severn	Plinlimmon, <i>England</i>	Bristol Chan.	210
Tiber	Apennines, <i>Italy</i>	Mediterranean	210
Tay	Bradlebane, <i>Scotland</i>	German Ocean	120
Clyde	Clydeslaw, <i>Scotland</i>	Frith of Clyde	100
Liffey	Wicklow Mounts., <i>Ireland</i>	Irish Sea	71

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Lakes.	Extent in sq. miles.	Depth in feet.	Above the sea in feet.	Situation.
Caspian Sea	120,000	3,000	300	Persia
Sea of Aral	40,000	Shallow	186	Tartary
Lake Superior	28,000	900	641	Upper Canada
Lake Michigan	25,000	900	595	United States
Huron	25,000	900	618	Upper Canada
Lake Baikal	14,800	1,200	1,793	Siberia
Tchad	12,000	..	..	Central Africa
Gt. Slave Lake	12,000	..	..	Indian countries
Erie	11,000	200	565	Upper Canada
Ontario	10,000	500	231	Upper Canada
Winnipeg	9,000	..	..	Indian countries
Gt. Bear Lake	8,000	..	..	Indian countries
Ladoga	6,350	..	..	Russia
Nicaragua	4,800	..	134	Guatimala
Titicaca	4,000	300	14,000	Peru
Onega	3,280	..	..	Russia
Athabasca	3,000	..	..	Indian countries
Wenner	1,136	288	144	Sweden
Dembea	1,190	..	..	Abyssinia
Wetter	830	440	288	Sweden
Maeler	763	66	..	Sweden
Maracaibo	656	..	..	Colombia
Lake Van	560	..	5,467	Asiatic Turkey
Maravi	550	..	..	Eastern Africa
Champlain	500	..	90	United States
Dead Sea	340	1,800	lower 500	Palestine
Geneva	336	900	1,152	Switzerland
Paltè	300	..	..	Tibet
Constance	290	2,334	1,300	Switzerland
Garda	183	951	256	Italy
Lough Neagh	154	45	48	Antrim
Maggiore	152	2,625	640	Italy
Balaton	152	36	918	Hungary
Neufchatel	114	426	1,437	Switzerland
Lucerne	99	600	1,320	Switzerland
Zurich	76	900	1,279	Switzerland
Erne	62	230	150	Fermanagh
Como	54	1,698	656	Italy
Lomond	45	720	22	Dumbarton
Ness	30	800	..	Inverness
Tay	20	600	..	Perthshire
Killarney	11	252	50	Kerry
Windermere	4	240	..	Northumberland

## PROBLEMS ON MAPS.

*Preliminary Observations.*

**LATITUDE** on maps is expressed by figures on their sides. If the figures increase upwards, the latitude is *north*; if downwards, the latitude is *south*.

**Longitude** on maps is expressed by figures placed at the top and bottom. If the figures increase from left to right, the long. is *east*; if from right to left, the long. is *west*. On a map of the *World*, the long. is marked on the *equator*.

The greatest lat. a place can have is 90 degrees; and the greatest long. 180 degrees.\* All places on the *equator* have no lat.: all places on the *first meridian* have no long. (See page 6.)

1.—*To find the latitude of any given place.*

**Rule.**—Trace a parallel of latitude through the given place, and the point where that parallel cuts either side of the map, marks the degree of latitude.

**Exercise.**—What is the lat. of Dublin? *Answer*,  $53^{\circ} 21'$  N. Of London? *Ans.*  $51\frac{1}{2}$ ° N. What is the lat. of the other chief towns of Europe? Of Asia? &c. What places have the same lat. as Naples, Canton, New York? &c.

2.—*To find the longitude of any given place.*

**Rule.**—Trace a meridian through the given place, and the point where it cuts the top or bottom of the map shows the long. On a map of the World, the point where the meridian crosses the equator, marks the long.

**Exercise.**—What is the long. of Dublin? *Ans.*,  $6^{\circ} 18'$  W. What is the long. of the other chief towns of Europe? Of Asia? &c. What places have the same long. as Mexico, Lima, Moscow? &c.

3.—*The lat. and long. of a place being given, to find that place.*

**Rule.**—Draw a parallel of lat. cutting the opposite sides of the map at the given lat.; and a meridian cutting the top and bottom of the map at the given long.; the point where these lines cross each other, is the place required.

**Exercise.**—What place lies in  $55^{\circ} 57'$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 10'$  W. long.? *Ans.*, Edinburgh. In  $34^{\circ} 22'$  S. lat. and  $18^{\circ} 23'$  E. long.?

\* If the circumference of a circle be divided into 360 equal parts, each part is termed a *degree* (°); if a degree be divided into 60 equal parts, each is called a *minute* ('); and if a minute be divided into 60 equal parts, each is called a *second* (").

*Ans.*, the Cape of Good Hope. In  $31^{\circ} 46'$  N. lat. and  $35^{\circ} 20'$  E. long.? *Ans.*, Jerusalem.

4.—*To find the difference of lat. between any two given places.*

*Rule.*—Find the latitudes of both places; if both be north, or both south, their *difference* will be the answer; but if one be north and the other south, their *sum* will be the answer.

*Exercise.*—What is the difference of lat. between Philadelphia and Petersburg? *Ans.*,  $20^{\circ}$ . Between Madras and Waterford? *Ans.*,  $39^{\circ} 13'$ . Between St. Helena and Sydney? *Ans.*,  $17^{\circ} 55'$ . Between Rome and the Cape of Good Hope? *Ans.*,  $76^{\circ} 16'$ .

5.—*To find the difference of long. between any two given places.*

*Rule.*—Find the longitudes of both places; if both be east or both west, their *difference* will be the answer; but if one be east and the other west, their *sum* will be the answer.

*Note.*—Should the sum exceed 180, subtract it from 360, and the difference will be the answer.

*Exercise.*—What is the difference of long. between Constantinople and Calcutta? *Ans.*,  $59^{\circ} 23'$ . Between Mexico and Nankin? *Ans.*,  $141^{\circ} 7'$ . Between Cork and Quebec? *Ans.*,  $62^{\circ} 47'$ . Between Preston and Pekin? *Ans.*,  $119^{\circ} 20'$ .

6.—*The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*

*Rule.*—Multiply the difference of long. between the two places by 4, and the product is the difference of time in minutes; which added to the given hour, is the answer, if the place at which the hour is required be *eastward*, but if *westward*, it must be subtracted.

*Exercise.*—When it is 12 o'clock at London, what time is it at Petersburg? *Ans.*, 2 o'clock. At Constantinople? *Ans.*, 56 min. past 1. At Rome? &c. When it is ten o'clock in the morning at Leghorn, what time is it at Limerick? *Ans.* 44 min. past 8. How many degrees of long. cause a difference of 12 hours? *Ans.*,  $180^{\circ}$ .

7.—*To find at what rate per hour the inhabitants of any place are carried round by the revolution of the earth on its axis.*

*Rule.*—Find by the table the number of miles in a degree of longitude in the latitude of the place; and that number multiplied by 15 will give the answer.

*Exercise.*—At what rate per hour are the inhabitants of London carried round from west to east? *Ans.*, 645 English miles. The inhabitants of Dublin? *Ans.*, 622 miles. Of Quito? *Ans.*, 1036 miles. What places are carried round the quickest from west to east? *Ans.*, All places on the equator. What places are not affected by the daily motion of the earth? *Ans.*, The poles.

## CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

A TABLE showing the length of a degree of longitude on any parallel of latitude, between the equator and the poles; the earth being supposed a perfect sphere.

Deg. of Lat.*	Geograph. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geograph. Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geograph. Miles.
1	59.99	31	51.43	61	29.09
2	59.96	32	50.88	62	28.17
3	59.92	33	50.32	63	27.24
4	59.85	34	49.74	64	26.30
5	59.77	35	49.15	65	25.36
6	59.67	36	48.54	66	24.40
7	59.55	37	47.92	67	23.44
8	59.42	38	47.28	68	22.48
9	59.26	39	46.63	69	21.50
10	59.09	40	45.96	70	20.52
11	58.89	41	45.28	71	19.53
12	58.69	42	44.59	72	18.54
13	58.46	43	43.88	73	17.54
14	58.22	44	43.16	74	16.54
15	57.95	45	42.43	75	15.53
16	57.67	46	41.68	76	14.52
17	57.38	47	40.92	77	13.50
18	57.06	48	40.15	78	12.48
19	56.73	49	39.36	79	11.45
20	56.38	50	38.57	80	10.42
21	56.01	51	37.76	81	9.38
22	55.63	52	36.94	82	8.35
23	55.23	53	36.11	83	7.31
24	54.81	54	35.27	84	6.27
25	54.38	55	34.41	85	5.23
26	53.93	56	33.55	86	4.18
27	53.46	57	32.68	87	3.14
28	52.97	58	31.79	88	2.09
29	52.48	59	30.90	89	1.05
30	51.96	60	30.00	90	0.00

The above table is useful in the construction of Maps. As an example, let it be required to construct a map of Ireland, which lies between the parallels of  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. lat. (scale, 2 inches to a degree).

1.—Draw the lines around the map which are to contain the numbers expressing the latitude and longitude.

\* A degree of latitude on the equator is equal to 60 geographical miles. -- about 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  English miles.

2.—Draw a meridian perpendicularly through the middle of the map, and divide it into five equal parts, corresponding with the degrees of latitude.

3.—As a degree on the meridian is equal to a degree on the equator, the distance of two meridians asunder, in the latitudes of  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$ , will be found by the following proportion:—As 60 miles : 37.76 (a degree of long. in the lat. of  $51^{\circ}$ ) :: 2 inches, (the supposed length of a degree of lat.) : 1.25 inches nearly, (the distance between the meridians in the lat. of  $51^{\circ}$ ). Again—As 60 : 33.55 (for the lat. of  $56^{\circ}$ ) :: 2 : 1.12; then, 1.25 laid each way from the middle meridian on the parallel of  $51^{\circ}$ , and 1.12 laid in the same manner, on the parallel of  $56^{\circ}$ , and the corresponding points joined, the proper meridional lines will be formed.

4.—Produce the middle meridian, and any two others equally distant from it; and from the point where they meet, as centre, describe the parallels of latitude passing through the degrees marked on the middle meridian.

5.—Then, from a good map, or from correct tables of latitude and longitude, lay down the capes, towns, and other places, in their proper situations; and trace out the boundaries, rivers, &c. This method will be correct for all maps of particular countries.

A map of Europe, or of any large portion of the earth's surface, may be drawn, by constructing a map of the world on such a scale, that the portion of it which Europe would occupy may be equal in extent to the map of Europe which you design to form. But, as this would be troublesome and inconvenient, it may be done, though with less accuracy, in the following manner:—(1). Having drawn the margin, as in any common map, draw a straight line, to represent a meridian, through the middle of the map. (2). Then determine (as shown in the map of Ireland) the respective distance of the meridians asunder, on the parallels of  $35^{\circ}$ ,  $55^{\circ}$ , and  $80^{\circ}$ , for the map of Europe; and through these points describe arcs of circles, which will represent the other meridians. (3.) Produce the middle meridian towards the north, and divide it into parts of  $5^{\circ}$  each. Eleven of these parts will reach from the south end of the meridian to the north pole: and six other divisions will mark  $30^{\circ}$  beyond the pole. (4.) From this last mark, as centre, describe arcs through every  $5^{\circ}$  or  $10^{\circ}$ , and these will be the parallels of latitude.

The meridians on a map of the world may be drawn by dividing the equator into 36 equal parts, or the radius of each circle into 9, and describing circles passing through the poles and points of division; and parallels may be drawn, by dividing the circumference of the circles into 36, and the diameters passing through the equal parts, and describing parts of circles through the points.

## PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Abbeyleix	ab-bee-lace'	Castile	cas-teel'
Abergavenny	ab-er-gain'-y	Cayenne	ca-yen'
Aberystwith	ab-er-ust'-ith	Champagne	sham-pang'
Aix-la Chapelle	aiz-la-sha-pe'l'	Cheltenham	chelt'-nam
Alemtejo	a-leng-te'-zho	Cherbourg	sher'-boor
Alleghany	al'-e-gan-ny	Chili	chee'-lee
Algiers	al-jeers'	Chiloe	chee-lo'-e
Alnwick	an'-nik	Chimborazo	chim-bo-ra'-zo
Alsace	al-sass'	Cincinnati	sin-sin-nat'-tee
Angoumois	awn-goo-moaw'	Cologne	co-long'
Anjou	awn-zhoo'	Coquimbo	co-keem'-bo
Archipelago	ar-ki-pel'-a-go	Cordilleras	cor-dil-ye'-raz
Argyle	ar-gyle' ( <i>g hard</i> )	Croix, (St.)	croaw
Armagh	ar-mah'	Curaçoa	coo-ra-so'
Artois	ar-twa'	Dauphiné	do-fee-nay'
Auvergne	o-vairn'	Denbigh	den'-bee
Avignon	a-veeng'-ong	Deptford	det'-ford
Ballina	bal-li-na'	Diego	dee-e'-go
Baltic	bawl'-tik	Dijon	dee'-zhong
Baltinglass	bawl'-ting-glass	Dnieper	nee'-per
Banagher	ban'-a-her	Dniester	nees'-ter
Beaumaris	bo-ma'-ris	Douay	doo'-ay
Beauvais	bo-vay'	Douro	doo'-ro or do'-ro
Belleisle	bel-eel'	Drogheda	droh'-e-da
Berri	ber'-ry	Durham	dur'-am
Berwick	ber'-rick	Edinburgh	ed'-in-bur-ro
Birr	burr	Elgin	el'-gin ( <i>g hard</i> )
Bolivia	bo-lee'-vee-a	Elphin	el-fin'
Bonifacio	bo-ni-fa'-tcho	Falmouth	fal'-muth
Bordeaux	bor-do'	Fermanagh	fer-man'-na
Boulogne	boo-long'	Foix	foaw
Bourbon	boor-bong'	Franche Comté	frownsh con-tay'
Bourbonnais	boor-bon-ay'	Genoa	je-no'-ah
Brazil	bra-zeel'	Ghent	gent ( <i>g hard</i> )
Breslau	bres'-lou	Gloucester	glos'-ter
Bretagne	bre-tang'	Greenwich	gren'-idge
Buenos Ayres	bo-nus-ay'-res	Guardafui	gar-daf-wee'
Bury	ber'-ry	Guienne	gee-en' ( <i>g hard</i> )
Cabul	ca-boot'	Haiti	hay'-tee
Caernarvon	car-nar'-von	Harwich	har'-ridge
Cagliari	cal-ya'-ree	Havre	ha-ver
Cahir	ca'-hir or care	Hereford	her'-e-ford
Calais	cal'-lis or cal-lay'	Himalay'a or	him'-a-leh
Carlisle	car-like'	Ipswich	ips'-itah

Iviça	iv'-i-sa	Pisa	pee'-sa
Jedburgh	jed'-bur-ro	Plymouth	plim'-muth
Keswick	kes'-sick	Port-au-Prince	port-o-pranks'
Killaloe	kil-a-loo'	Porto-Rico	por'-to-ree'-co
Kirkaldy	kirk-caw'-dy	Portsmouth	ports'-muth
Kirkcudbright	kirk-coo'-brey	Provence	prov-awngse'
Königsberg	ken'-igs-berg	Quito	kee'-to
Labrador	la-bra-dore'	Reading	red'-ding
Leamington	lem'-ing-ton	Rio Janeiro	ree'-o-zha-nei'-ro
Leicester	les'-ter [lock'-lin	Rouen	roo-awng'
Leighlin Bridge	leughlin'-bridge or	Roxburgh	rox'-bur-ro
Leominster	lema'-ster	Santa Cruz	sam'-ta crooz
Lerwick	ler'-ick	St. Jago	sant-ya'-go
Lille or Lisle	leel	Salisbury	sawls'-ber-ry
Lima	lee'-ma	San Miguel	san-mi-gel'
Limousin	lee-moo sang'	Santa Fé	santa-fay
Lincoln	lin'-cun	Saône	sone
Loire	loawr	Schaffhausen	shaff-hou'-sen
Lübeck	lee'-beck	Scilly	sil'-lee
Maggiore	mad-jo'-re	Scio	see'-o
Maryborough	mar'-y-bur'-ro	Seine	sayne
Massachusetts	mas-sa-tahoo'-sets	Sienna	see-en'-na
Meaux	mo	Sierra	see-er'-ra
Melrose	mel'-ross	Southwark	suth'-ark
Messina	mes-see'-na	Squillace	squil-la'-che
Michigan	mik'-i-gan	Suck	sook
Minho	meeng'-o	Suir	shure
Missouri	mis-soo'-ree	Taunton	tan'-ton
Monmouth	mon'-muth	Tchad	chad
Mont Blanc	mong-blawng'	Tenerife	ten-er-reef'
Montpellier	mong-pel-yay'	Thames	tems
Montreal	mont-re-awl'	Tierra del	{ tee-er'-ra del
Mozambique	mo-zam-beek'	Fuego	{ foo-e'-go
Naas	nace	Toulon	too-long'
Neagh	nay	Tripolitza	tree-po-lit'-za
Neufchatel	noo'-sha-tel'	Ushant	oosh-ang'
Niagara	nee-ag'-a-ra	Utrecht	the ch as in loch
Niger	ni'-jer	Vaud	vo
Nism-	neem	Vienna	vee-en'-na
Norwic-	nor'-idge	Vienne	vee-en'
Ohio	o-high'-o	Wal-deck	val'-dek
Omagh	o'-mah	Warwick	war'-rick
Orléanais	or-le-an-nay'	Woolwich	wool'-idge
Pays de Vaud	pay'-ee-de-vo'	Worcester	wurs'-ter
Perugia	pe-roo'-jee-a	Youghal	yaw'-hal







